

Declassified Case:
NW 39359
Date: 06-20-2013

Screened by RD-F
Date: 06-20-2013
DOCID: 32807602
FOIA Case: NW 39359

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO T

COPIED FOR
FEDERAL BUREAU
MAY 18 1979

of
**DO NOT
DESTROY**
INVESTIGATION

FOIPA # 395786 Re: 100-124410-139
384771 Re: 100-124410-146

**DO NOT
DESTROY**

FOIPA # 1039474

COPIED FOR
FOIPA
FEB 22 1977 BY 154

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

PICKETT STREET

Transfer-Call 3421

100-124410
Serials 121-150
Section 9

100-HQ-124410-9

**DO NOT DESTROY
HISTORICAL VALUE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES**

**SECTION 9
SERIALS 121-150**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

FILE NO. 65-2647 lmm

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 3-26-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/7, 8; 2/5, 26/43	REPORT MADE BY HARRY C. LESLIE, JR.
TITLE PACIFIC MOVEMENT OF THE EASTERN WORLD, INC., ET AL.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SELECTIVE SERVICE ESPIONAGE - J

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MEMO AGANA ~~DEGUZMAN~~, 5232 N. Sydenham Street, Philadelphia, Pa., not identical with subject of instant case; had no connection with subject's organizational activities although contacted by subject in 1932. ~~DEGUZMAN~~ states subject was known to him as ~~ASHIMA TAKIS~~ but adopted his name. ~~DEGUZMAN~~ is an ordained Minister of the Puritan Methodist Church and enjoys a favorable reputation in Philadelphia, Pa.

-P-

REFERENCE:

Letter from the Bureau dated October 29, 1942.

DETAILS:

Rev. Bishop **FRANKLIN GRAFFIUS**, Allentown, Pa., was interviewed and stated that ~~DEGUZMAN~~ is an ordained preacher of his Church, presently residing at 5232 N. Sydenham Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Rev. **GRAFFIUS** stated that he had talked with ~~DEGUZMAN~~ on about November 25, 1942, at which time Minister ~~DEGUZMAN~~ stated that he had never been arrested or in any trouble and that an impostor had been using his name for a long time.

~~DEGUZMAN~~ said he met this impostor in Philadelphia several years ago and that the impostor wanted him to accompany him on some preaching and speech making tour of the United States for an unknown organization.

Rev. **GRAFFIUS** stated that ~~DEGUZMAN~~ left the United States in February, 1942, presumably destined for the Philippine Islands, but that he actually did go to South America. He further stated that

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. F. Sears</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau (1) 2 St. Louis 2 Philadelphia	<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">100-124410-121</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">3 MAR 31 1943</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> RECORDED & INDEXED 180 </div>
58 MAY 11 1943	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/JM

Phila. 65-2647

DeGUZMAN teaches Biblical lessons to approximately ninety Philipinos at the Philippine Christian Mission and at the Baptist Temple, both in Philadelphia, Pa.

On November 16, 1942 a complaint was received to the effect that DeGUZMAN, operator of an elevator at the Fairfax Apartments, 43rd & Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., is reported to be the leader of some sort of a religious mission on Sundays in Chinatown. The complaint further stated that DeGUZMAN had tried to get "fresh" with various women at the apartment house and that these incidents do not bear fruit with his alleged religious activities. The complaint further stated that DeGUZMAN said to JAMES MULLIN, an engineer at instant apartment, that the Japanese are "fine fighters" which almost precipitated a fight between himself and MULLIN.

Mr. A. W. BAYLITTS, Manager of the Fairfax Apartments, and Mr. H. MULLINS, engineer at the apartment house, were interviewed, at which time no information of any value pertaining to the alleged un-American statement of DeGUZMAN was obtained.

Confidential Informant "A" was interviewed, at which time he advised that he knew Minister DeGUZMAN very well and at the present time DeGUZMAN was preaching at the Philippine Christian Mission at Broad and Berk Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Informant was well acquainted with the fact that the subject of this case, who had been using the name of MEMO DeGUZMAN, was arrested in New York. He said that he knew the subject at the time he was here in Philadelphia and also knew that he had adopted many aliases, one of which was the name MEMO DeGUZMAN. He said that he had spoken to Minister DeGUZMAN concerning this fact and had been told by him that the subject had met him several years ago while he was attending College at the University of Cincinnati, Ohio and had offered him some sort of a proposition to go on a speaking tour among the negroes but that DeGUZMAN had declined. He said that apparently, after coming to Philadelphia, subject had adopted the name DeGUZMAN because that particular name in the Philippine Islands is held by many respected families. He might have thought that he would gain prestige from the use of it.

Confidential Informant "A" spoke highly of DeGUZMAN as a man who was loyal to America and was a law abiding individual.

Minister DeGUZMAN was interviewed on February 26, 1943, at which time he advised that he was born in Moncada Tarlac, Philippine Islands, on November 25, 1911. He has resided in the United States since June 7, 1928. He said that he attended the National University of Manila

in 1926 at which time he was a commissioned officer of the ROTC in the Islands. He said that he attended the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, The American Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, the Biblical School at Binghamton, New York and the Palmer Business School in Philadelphia, Pa., over a period of eight years, during which time he held temporary positions to finance his way. He said that he was married on September 12, 1936 in Westminster, Maryland, and had one child, ROSE MARIE, five years old. He became separated from his wife and subsequently divorced over a financial quarrel and that his wife and child are presently residing at 643 S. Potomac Street, Hagerstown, Md., with his mother-in-law. He said that he had been sending his wife \$20.00 a month for the support of his daughter but has ceased this payment since the divorce.

He is registered under the Selective Service with Local Board 76 in Philadelphia and was first classified as 3A because of dependents which was later changed to 4D. He was ordained a Minister of the Puritan Methodist Church of America in 1941 and has excellent references and the necessary papers to identify him. It should be noted that in April, 1942 he sent a letter to his Selective Service Board asking that he be considered as a Volunteer Officer's Candidate. He was declined as being ineligible because of his Philippino citizenship.

DeGUZMAN is presently following the occupation of preacher and is Minister of the Philippine Christian Mission at Broad & Berk Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Previous to this, during the years 1935 and 1937, he worked at the Logan Square Public Library printing guide cards and shelving books. From 1937 to 1941 he worked at Temple University as an elevator operator under R. B. PYLE at Broad and Ontario Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. From June 1, 1941 until January, 1942 he worked with the Atlantic Refining Company, 3126 Park Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., under Captain Rowe. In April, 1942 he obtained a position which he is now holding as elevator operator at the Fairfax Apartments, 43rd and Locust Streets, at nights, while in the afternoons he worked at Collins Health Institution, Chelton & Wayne Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., doing physical therapy and massage.

Minister DEGUZMAN said that while he was attending the University of Cincinnati in 1932, he was contacted by a Philippino using the name of ASHIMA TAKIS. He said that TAKIS asked him whether or not he was a self-supporting student and told him that he had found his name because all foreign students are recorded somewhere in New York, N. Y. TAKIS told him that his name MEMO DeGUZMAN sounded prominent, politically, for in the Philippine Islands the name DeGUZMAN is a very prominent name.

TAKIS said that he was a student also at John Hopkins University but that he was of Japanese lineage. Minister DeGUZMAN said that TAKIS (who is the subject in this case) stayed in the dormitory with him one night and that during their conversation, TAKIS told him that he shouldn't work hard all his life; that it wasn't necessary to do that in order to make a living. He remarked that since he was in this country, he has never worked; that the only thing he does is prepare talks about Japan which he delivers before various negro groups. He said that in this way he can make a lot of money. TAKIS then asked Minister DeGUZMAN to join up with him, be his secretary, and that he, DeGUZMAN could speak before the negroes about the Philippine Islands while he, TAKIS, would speak about the Japanese and that between them they would make a lot of money. DeGUZMAN said that at the time this proposition was made to him, it rather appealed to him, because at that time he was working extremely hard for his education. He said, however, that he became suspicious of TAKIS because he could tell from the various things he said, that he was not a Japanese as he posed himself to be. He said that his suspicions were further aroused because TAKIS went to a YMCA at Indianapolis, Indiana and while there gave his, DeGUZMAN'S, name as the only reference he knew. Minister DeGUZMAN said that this did not sound right to him and that as a consequence, when TAKIS approached him later on with the same proposition, he refused flatly.

DeGUZMAN said that he did not hear any more of TAKIS until he came to Philadelphia in about 1935, and at that time, while visiting a Philippino barber, this barber mentioned to him that he also had a customer who was using the name of TAKIS and DeGUZMAN but whose real name was POLICARPO MAMANSALA. He said that TAKIS was, at that time, residing at the Normandy Hotel, 36th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and although he had tried to get in touch with him several times about the misuse of his name, he was unsuccessful. It should be noted that the latter part of this information was verified by contact with

Informant "A".

Minister DeGUZMAN was questioned relative to the statements he allegedly made to Rev. GRAFFIUS concerning a trip he was supposed to have made to the Philippine Islands but which he actually did make to South America. DeGUZMAN said that in 1941 he went to work for the Atlantic Refining Company. He had told some of his friends that he would like to go back to Hawaii to live, possibly from there to the Philippine Islands. He said that he made several coastwise trips on the Atlantic Refining Company ships, several of which took him through the Gulf of Mexico City. He said that he had never been to South America.

Confidential Informant "B". (FOIA(b)(7) - (D) [redacted])

[redacted] advised that Minister DeGUZMAN has no un-American sympathies but to the contrary is extremely loyal to this country. He said that over the many years he has known him, he has never, at any time, connected himself with an organization or group who advocated anything un-American. He said that Minister DeGUZMAN is a hard working Philippino who, unfortunately, has had some family difficulties but who, at the present time, is Minister of the Philippine Christian Mission and is well respected by the Philippino population in Philadelphia.

Through interview and personal observation, the following description of DeGUZMAN was obtained:-

Born:	11/25/11 Philippine Islands
Height:	5'8"
Weight:	170 lbs.
Complexion:	Dark
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black, cut long
Build:	Stout
Scars & Marks:	None
Nationality:	Philippino
Occupation:	Elevator operator, masseuse and Minister
Marital Status:	Divorced, one daughter ROSE MARIE, 5 yrs. old

It should be noted that this description varies considerably in comparison with the subject of this case.

It should be noted that investigation which has been conducted by the Philadelphia Division on the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, Inc., to date has failed to reflect that such organization is still active but investigation will be continued.

P E N D I N G

Phila. 65-2647

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

The PHILADELPHIA FIELD DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will continue investigation of subject organization, putting emphasis on determining any connection that it might have with the case of Rev. JOSEPH S. BROON, etal, 20th Century School of Bible Research (Phila. File 100-15139)

P E N D I N G

Phila. 65-2647

Confidential Informants "A" and "B" mentioned in instant
report are:-

A.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

B.

POST OFFICE BOX 812
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

April 6, 1943

Director FBI

RE: PACIFIC MOVEMENT OF THE EASTERN WORLD, INC.
etal
INTERNAL SECURITY - J
SELECTIVE SERVICE
ESPIONAGE - J

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter in the above entitled matter dated January 9, 1943. Referenced letter suggested that inasmuch as information had been obtained from the Election Commissioner in Chicago concerning the leaders of the Moorish Science Temple of America, that the records of the Election Commissioner be searched for the purpose of obtaining the names of registrants in order to determine the size of the membership in the Moorish Science Temple.

Contact was made with several informants who had access to the records of the Election Commissioner but they advised that it would be a tremendous task to search all of the names on the rolls of the Election Commissioner without exciting suspicion on the part of the employees of that office. These informants further advised that the only possible way the records could be checked with any degree of accuracy would be to furnish the resident addresses of the persons in whom the office was interested.

In view of the information furnished by these informants and the fact that the records could not be checked in a discreet manner no attempt has been made to check the records of the Election Commissioner's office as suggested in referenced letter.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-2-86 BY SP4-BJA/m Special Agent in Charge

JJS:VB
65-121

100-124410-122

FILE COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/8/74 BY SP-6 BJA/DM

FILE NO. **100-8932**

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 4-2-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-6-43 through 2-15-43	REPORT MADE BY RICHARD W. AXTELL RWA/lr
TITLE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA also known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MADAM MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON wa Madam Gordon; WILLIAM GREEN GORDON; DAVID JAMES LOGAN wa J. B. Logan; SEON EMANUEL JONES			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Trial of the above-mentioned Subject was had before United States Federal District Judge WILLIAM K. HOLLY without a jury from January 26 to February 15, 1943. For purposes of the trial, the cases charging sedition against MADAM GORDON and the conspiracy to commit sedition and the 4 defendants were consolidated. On February 15, 1943, Judge HOLLY found MADAM GORDON and SEON JONES guilty and sentenced them to two years in a Federal institution and placed them on three years' probation to begin after expiration of sentence. Defendant WILLIAM GORDON found guilty and placed on three years' probation. Defendant DAVID LOGAN found not guilty. The opinion of the court set forth. Disposition sheets submitted. Subjects indicate they are going to appeal. MADAM GORDON released on \$5,000.00 stay of execution bond. SEON JONES released on \$2,500.00 bond.

REFERENCE:

-P-
Report of Special Agent RICHARD W. AXTELL, Chicago, Illinois, 12-5-42.

DETAILS:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The defendants' attorney, MR. LLOYD T. BAILEY, and the Assistant United States Attorney, WILLIAM J. CONNOR, appeared before Federal District Judge WILLIAM K. HOLLY on 1-25-43 and agreed to a consolidation of the two indictments charging MADAM GORDON with sedition and the four defendants with conspiracy to commit sedition.

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES DESTROYED 1-9-57

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 - Bureau (enc.)
- 1 - USA Chicago
- 2 - Chicago

MAY 5 1943
Div. of Rec.

100-124410-123

RECORDED

3 13 1943

59 MAY 20 1943

Chicago file 100-8932

Trial in this matter was held before Federal Judge HOLLY from January 26 to February 15, 1943.

The Government introduced the testimony of witnesses who had been present at meetings of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia from May 31 through September 13, 1942. These witnesses proved statements made as charged in the indictments. The Government also offered into evidence letters, correspondence, books, and records, and miscellaneous material which had been taken from the homes of the defendants incidental to the arrest of the Subjects on September 20, 1942.

The Defendants' attorney called many witnesses, the majority of whom were members of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia, who flatly denied statements were made at the meetings as were charged. Many of these witnesses indicated their willingness to testify for the defense by answering in the negative before the question was put to them.

On February 15, 1943, Judge HOLLY rendered his decision in which he found defendants MADAM GORDON and SEON JONES guilty as charged in the indictments. He sentenced them each to two years in a Federal correctional institution and placed them on three years' probation to begin running after the expiration of their sentence. Judge HOLLY found defendant WILLIAM GREEN GORDON guilty as charged in the indictment but stated that because of his age he would place him on three years' probation. Defendant DAVID JAMES LOGAN was found not guilty and was released.

For the information of the Bureau, the following copy of the transcript of the Judge's opinion is being set forth in full:

THE COURT: I have been considering this case over the week end and reviewing the evidence, some parts of it.

There has been considerable evidence introduced in the case which really has nothing to do with the issue presented by this indictment and the pleas but was introduced, I suppose, on the matter of intent.

We are not concerned at all here with the religious views of these defendants, nor are we concerned with their general attitude toward the white people of this country.

The question we have presented is whether they have been guilty of interfering with or obstructing the enlistment or recruiting in the military services of the United States. On that question I have examined some of the documents that were introduced in evidence, particularly as to Mrs. Gordon, and some of the statements that have been testified that she has made, particularly on May 31st, she stated, "On December 7th, one billion colored people struck for freedom"; on June 14th, that the Japanese had landed in the Aleutians, the Aleutians were a part of Alaska, and Alaska was a part of the United States; that negroes were citizens of Liberia and not of the United States; on June 28th, that Britain and America had cooked up a peace to sellout the colored people, but that Hitler had brought peace to the Crimea, the Caucasus and Libia; and that it was impossible for Britain and America to win the war, because they had killed one hundred million Africans and God would not let them win; and, that 329 ships had been sunk by U-boats, that the U-boats were delighted to see the ships leave our shores, that the U-boats came and sunk them, the cargoes were sunk, most of them were going to the bottom; that vengeance had been wreaked upon the heads of her enemies by the bombing of Pearl Harbor; on August 30th the papers claimed that the Japanese had made little progress in the Solomons, that few American soldiers had been killed, that the newspapers had claimed the Japanese made little progress in the Solomons, that few American soldiers had been killed, were lies, that plenty of them had been killed, that the more of them that were killed the less we would have to deal with in America. And that at various times, "We were not citizens of the United States but of Liberia"; and that the Japanese speaker was present there and testified as to the disadvantage of trade with Great Britain as against trade with Japan, the Liberian trade with Great Britain and the Liberian trade with Japan.

Now, these utterances, if they were made, would have the effect of interfering with and obstructing the enlistment and recruiting.

The question is whether those statements were made by Mrs. Gordon. On that question we have the testimony of various witnesses that were produced by the prosecution, and on the other hand we had the testimony of a large number of people who attended the meetings and stated that no such statements were made, that there were no such statements made. The number of persons who testified that no such statements were made were larger than the number of people who testified that the statements were made. However, it is a question of corroboration and credibility generally. A large number of those, nearly all of those who testified that Mrs. Gordon did not make these statements also testified that statements were not made which had been admitted by the defendants were made, and two of the witnesses indicated their willingness to testify to almost anything by answering "No" before the questions were put.

However, as I say, there were a larger number testifying that those statements were not made than those testifying that they were made. It became important, it seemed to me, to determine whether under all the circumstances of the case it was likely that Mrs. Gordon would make statements such as it was testified to by the witnesses for the prosecution that she did make, so I had sent to me on Saturday the letter that had been written by her since December 7, 1941, and, of course, other letters would have a bearing on the question also, but I concluded to look at the letters that had been written since December 7, 1941. The letter of December 13, 1941 to Sam Hawthorne, "The end has come. Our Armageddon is in our midst," and so forth, and "the trumpet sounded on December 7th."

Then the letter on December 13, 1941 to Mr. T. H. Barnard: "Our Armageddon was struck on December 7th and is going with lightning speed, hold fast to what you have as never before."

Then the letter of July 29, 1942 to T. H. Barnard: "Everything working in our favor all over the world," and that the black man would be free, the East is moving to the West very fast, and this country is completely shut off from Japan and Europe, and you can judge from that that the time is not long, and we who are suffering now will not have to suffer much longer.

And the letter to William A. Hawthorne of March 31, 1942:

"Our people are happy for two reasons" - - omitting the first - - "two, that the war of Armageddon broke out on Sunday, December 7th. I hope my people in the South will lift up their heads and cry out with one voice."

Those letters were all in the same spirit as the conversations which are testified to by the witnesses for the prosecution.

So that notwithstanding the number of witnesses who testified that the statements were not made, I feel that I can't believe other than that Mrs. Gordon did make the statements that she is charged with making and they were seditious and come under the condemnation of the statute.

I shall have to find Mrs. Gordon guilty.

She is a shrewd, intelligent woman.

Something was said about her lack of education, but I notice in the reading of those letters that they were as well composed, their diction was as good as most of the people with whom I am acquainted. If she did not have much schooling, she has certainly done an excellent job in self education. And it looks as though she was here trying to incite her people against the country of which she is a citizen. She had the history there, I have forgotten the name of it.

MR. CONNOR: Woodburn, Moran and Hill.

THE COURT: From which she had read to her followers extracts from the opinion of the Chief Justice in that Dred Scott case, in which it was stated that no descendent of a slave could become a citizen of the United States.

I haven't any doubt but what Mrs. Gordon, being the intelligent woman that she is, and having educated herself as she has, has read more from that book than the one statement she read to her followers. The reading of that one statement was in itself and invitation to those who heard her to refuse allegiance to the United States and to refuse to enlist in the United States military services and to refuse to register.

If they were not citizens of the United States, of course, they would feel that they were under no obligation to enlist or to register. I am certain that Mrs. Gordon knows that the Civil

War wiped out the Dred Scott decision, and that she knows the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments of the Constitution of the United States abolished slavery and made every person born in the United States a citizen of the United States, and they provide that no person should be barred from the rights of suffrage by race or color, and she knows that. Something was said about the negroes having no rights of citizenship in the United States, and she knows that except perhaps in a few limited areas, the negroes do have the same right of citizenship here in Chicago where she lives, where she was making her speeches, that they have every right of citizenship, they elect men of their own race to Congress of the United States and to the Legislature of the State of Illinois.

She knew those things, and she was deliberately telling her people, who had not the education that she had, and who would believe the statements that she read from the history, that still was the law of this country she was reading, that decision, that they had no rights of citizenship in the United States.

So I can come to no other conclusion than that she should be found guilty.

I will say, however, that I cannot impose the same punishment on a colored person whom I have found guilty under the statutes involved in this case that I would inflict upon a white person who is guilty of the same offense. The colored people have suffered many injustices at the hands of the white folks in the United States, and perhaps that feeling that is engendered because of the treatment of some of her race by the white people, she feels that she has some excuse for doing what she has, perhaps there is some excuse, but I don't know any justification for its being done. I suppose this war will not last forever, and her capacity for doing harm to our military forces or in preventing her people from enlisting in the military services by her speeches to them, that situation is not going to last forever.

I have concluded that the punishment I shall inflict upon her, I shall impose a sentence of two years on the conspiracy indictment. On the other, I will impose the same, the imposition of the sentence to be suspended, and she to be placed on probation for three years from the time of the expiration of the sentence under the first indictment.

Now, as to the other defendants, I shall find Jones guilty, that he has said that now is the time for the negroes to act, if he waits he will be in slavery, to push ahead in the direction he is pushing he will be free. It has been testified that he attended these meetings and he heard the statements made by Mrs.

Gordon. I can give his words no other interpretation than that he meant to corroborate what she had said, and urge the negroes to follow her instructions. And he said other things, he said that he listened to the broadcast and the broadcast had said that the Japanese were winning in the Solomons, and the American soldiers were fighting in mud and water up to their waists, and that he knew that they couldn't stand it much longer, and that the newspapers were lying when they said the Japanese were losing the war, that it was just the other way around, that the Americans were losing, not the Japanese. And he also said: "We were not fighting anybody," meaning the colored folks, "the Japs are not fighting us. We just want to go home. We are not fighting anybody." And also that the Americans couldn't get food to their soldiers in the Solomon Islands, that they couldn't get through with their ships, the Americans couldn't get food to the American soldiers, because they didn't have ammunition, and the Japs would bomb every ship that America sent out; and other things were said.

So I think his degree of guilt is equal to that of Mrs. Gordon, and the sentence will be the same.

As to Mr. Logan, there was very little in the testimony as against Mr. Logan, and I am inclined to find Mr. Logan not guilty.

As to Mr. Gordon, he has been guilty of some utterance equivalent to those of the others, I have found him guilty, he is an old man, nearly seventy years old, and I shall put him under probation for three years.

MR. BAILEY: We save our exceptions, your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh yes, sure.

MR. CONNOR: They will be taken in custody?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Which were all the proceedings had on the above mentioned matter on the above mentioned date.)

Chicago file 100-8932

Following these convictions, Attorney BAILEY appeared before Judge HOLLY and indicated that his client desired to file an appeal. A stay of execution bond of \$5,000.00 was set for Defendant MRS. GORDON and a bond of \$2,500.00 stay of execution was set for Defendant SEON JONES. Both of these bonds were immediately posted and the Subjects were released for a period of forty days during which time they were to file their bill of exceptions.

Final disposition of this matter will be made by the April term of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

On February 19, 1943, Attorney BAILEY filed in the office of the clerk of the court for the northern district of Illinois a joint and several notice of appeal on behalf of the defendants. The appeal is in seven counts based on the grounds (1) that the findings of the court were contrary to law, (2) the findings of the court were contrary to evidence, (3) there is no record intending to prove or from which it can be inferred that a conspiracy existed or that the defendants entered into a conspiracy charged in the indictment, (4) finding that a conspiracy existed, the court necessarily had to consider evidence against the defendant SEON JONES which was admitted solely as to the guilt of the defendant MADAM GORDON, (5) that the findings of the court are against the weight of evidence, (6) that the court erred in admitting immaterial and irrelevant evidence and was biased, (7) that the court findings were contrary to the rights of free speech and hence against the Constitution of the United States.

Disposition sheets for the four defendants are being enclosed with this report to the Bureau.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU; Four disposition sheets reflecting the judgment of the court as to the defendants in instant case.

P E N D I N G

Chicago file 100-8932

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

Will follow and report prosecutive action and final disposition in this case.

P E N D I N G

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/jm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGIN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS LSVL. FILE NO. 100-2338
MADE AT DATE PERIOD MADE BY
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 4/8/43 3/11,12,19/43 ANTHON S. CANNON ASC/ABM

TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka. CHARACTER
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON,
alias: Madam Gordon; WILLIAM GORDON; DAVID LOGAN, INTERNAL SECURITY - J
aliases J. B. Logan, D. J. Logan; ----- JONES. SEDITION

SYNOPSIS: Investigation at Princeton and Eddyville, Kentucky indicate that the 17 persons listed as members of instant organization, allegedly residing near Princeton, Kentucky, know nothing of instant organization nor how their names became listed as members. Four or five of said members had been dead for from two to eighteen years. Citizens and police officers of Princeton and Eddyville advised that the colored persons whose names were listed as members were not subversive but were considered to be loyal American citizens.

-P-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent ANTHON S. CANNON dated 3-2-43 at Louisville, Kentucky.
Report of Special Agent ROBERT H. KLETT, dated 12-3-42 at Indianapolis, Indiana.

DETAILS: AT PRINCETON, KENTUCKY

COPIES DESTROYED 1-7-1964
E. H. JONES, Chief of Police, advised that he knew nothing of any negro agitation in Princeton, Kentucky, nor of the existence

APPROVED: Herbert Moss

COPIES TO:

5 Bureau C. J. P.
3 Chicago
1 Indianapolis (Info)
3 Louisville

52 APR 26 1943

100-124410-124

JUL 6 1943

REMOVED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

EX-67

of instant organization there. He stated that Mr. and Mrs. VANDER ALVIN SWEATT were well known to him and that he considered them to be dependable and loyal American citizens, and that although they had had some disagreement with the Local Health Officer, he could vouch for the fact that their intentions had been good and that the unreasonableness of the Local Health Officer had caused the disagreement.

BERTHA CORNELIA WILLIAMS SWEATT, wife of VANDER ALVIN SWEATT, was interviewed at her place of employment and she stated that she considered herself to be very loyal to the United States and felt badly that anyone should have questioned her loyalty. She pointed to the fact that she had carried her old silk stockings to be turned in to the war effort, had prepared her tin cans for salvage, and in every way had tried to further the success of the American war effort.

CHARLES RATLIFF, JR. advised that he had known SAM DOOLEY for twenty five years and that SAM had worked for him and his father for the last sixteen or seventeen years. He stated that DOOLEY was a dependable hard working negro who worked seven days a week and had lived practically his entire life near the place of his birth in Caldwell County. He stated that SAM DOOLEY's son, ALVIN R. DOOLEY, was in the Army and that his other son, JAMES, had been turned down by his Local Draft Board because he was crippled. He advised that ENOCH COPLAND died about 1934. He stated that GILBERT KEELS, known as "Gillie" (whom it is believed is one of the members referred to here, although the name there listed was "Girllie") died in 1940, and that his wife BESSIE KEELS had since left and is living in Indianapolis, Indiana. He stated that none of the colored persons whom he knew among this group of alleged members of instant organization were of the subversive type, although BESSIE KEELS, now living at Indianapolis, Indiana was the kind who liked to have things and was a "tolerable high flier." He stated that she would appear to be the person most likely to have contacted this organization among the group, and believed that it was possible that she could have furnished the other names involved. He stated that GEORGIA MATCHIN lived on his farm, being the mother of eight children. He advised that she is a good quiet negro and has lived there for twenty five years.

RATLIFF stated that he knew these negroes well enough and that he had their confidence to the point that he believed if they had ever heard of this organization and the ideas involved in it, that they would have asked him about it, but that none of them had ever said anything to him.

LILLIAN SMITH, wife of SHELL R. SMITH, was contacted at her home on Eddyville Road, just outside of Princeton, Kentucky, and she advised she had known BESSIE KEELS most of her life. She stated that BESSIE was a very simple child-like person, having been reared on Mrs. SMITH's father's place. She stated that BESSIE's grandmother had five husbands, and that her mother had four or five.

She continued that BESSIE was the best natured soul and was always in a good humor, and she thought she was very contented with America. She said BESSIE has a daughter in Indianapolis, who is married and is a Seventh Day Adventist. She advised that BESSIE is nursing and caring for children. Mrs SMITH stated that she had never known of instant organization among any of the Negroes in Princeton, Kentucky.

FRANK K. WYLIE was interviewed at the Rexall Drug Store, of which he is part owner, and he stated he had known OFIELIA COPLAND, better known to him as O. GROOM, for fourteen years. He advised that she is a good negro and seems to be well satisfied with her job at \$3.50 per week.

Mrs. FRANK K. WYLIE was interviewed at her home, 308 North Jefferson. She advised that she is a superintendent of social relations in Ogden Memorial Methodist Church in Princeton, Kentucky, within the organization known as the Womens Society of Christian Service, and that her assignment dealt with the colored people of Princeton. She stated that she had never heard any colored person in Princeton refer to instant organization, nor had she heard them give any ideas that sounded un-American. She stated that OFIELIA COPLAND, known to her as Ofielia Groom, accepted the social inequality of the colored people, but hoped for economic equality.

J. B. LESTER, Cashier, Farmers Bank, advised that he knew BUD HOLLAND, who used to drive a team of oxen for a farmer in about 1912, but that he had known nothing of him in the last fifteen years. He stated he had no knowledge of negro agitation in regards to instant organization in Caldwell or Lyon Counties.

JAMES (JIM) COPELAND, colored, Policeman, Princeton, Kentucky, advised that he had heard nothing of instant organization, nor of any agitation among the colored people. He stated that VANDER ALVIN SWEATT liked to talk a lot, but that he considered him to be loyal to this country.

DOSHIA BOYD COPELAND, colored, advised that ALLEAN COPLAND, also spelled Copland, and OFIELIA COPLAND were the daughters of ENOCH COPLAND and that ALLEAN has two girls living in Chicago at the present time whose names are AGNES OUISENBERRY and CATHERINE OUISENBERRY. ALLEAN visited one of the girls in Chicago in 1942. ALLEAN also has a son, RICHARD OUISENBERRY, who lives in Indianapolis, Indiana. She stated that JIM BOYD lived at Cerulean Springs, about twelve miles from Princeton fifteen years ago. She stated that TOM COX, who would have been seventy years of age if he had been living, died at Fredonia, Kentucky about 1937. She added that SUSIE JACOB, an aunt of BESSIE KEEL, resides at Fredonia, Kentucky. She stated that HENRY SMITH had been dead for ten to twelve years, and that his widow IRIA SMITH was the daughter of TOM COX.

MARTHA SMITH, colored and 20 year old, advised that she was the daughter of IRIA SMITH and HENRY SMITH and stated that her father died when she was a year and a half old. She added that her grandfather, TOM COX, had been dead six years. She stated that she had never heard of instant organization and had never heard her parents speak against the United States. She advised that her mother had visited in Indianapolis, and that her sister DORA MAE SMITH, age 40, lives in Indianapolis, as does LUCILLE CALVERT, another sister, age 38. She stated that her brother DOUGLAS SMITH, age 24 lives in Evansville, Indiana at the present time.

The informants contacted in reference report were recontacted but no new information was developed.

HUGH BOYD, colored, was interviewed at his home and advised that JIM BOYD was his half-brother who resides about one mile from Fredonia, Kentucky in the direction of Kattawa. He stated that HATTIE BOYD is JIM BOYD's wife. He advised that SOL BYRD (It is noted that the member was listed as SOL BOYD, but it is believed that the name referred to was really SOL BYRD) died in 1935, and added that LILLIE BYRD was his wife.

MAGGIE BOYD, colored, advised that she did not know anything about instant organization.

IRIA COX SMITH HARRIS, colored, stated that she knew nothing about instant organization and that she did not know anyone by the name of FANNIE SMITH. She stated that LEONARD CALVERT is the husband of her daughter LUCILLE and that she has not heard either of them say anything about instant organization.

ALNONIA DOOLEY, colored, advised that she is a member of the Baptist Church, having been baptized twenty five years ago. She stated that she had been to Indianapolis, Indiana once in her life but that her husband SAM DOOLEY had never been there. She advised her son ALVIN R. DOOLEY is now serving in the United States Army and holds the rank of a Technical Sergeant. She added that he left his wife and three children at home when he was drafted into the Army. It was evident from conversations with ALNONIA DOOLEY that she knew nothing of instant organization and that she was a straightforward individual. The following quotations are indicative. "I'd be scared of the Japs myself, and I would not know one if I seen him," "You ain't puttin' me in nothing are you; I see you writing and I don't know nothing about it." She stated that if any of them belonged to any organization like this, the government must have put them in it.

FLORENCE MARIE DOOLEY, colored, advised she was the daughter of ALNONIA and SAM DOOLEY and stated that she knew nothing of instant organization. She added that her father just works seven days a week and doesn't go anywhere.

SAM DOOLEY, colored, stated that he spends all his time in the field and that he knew nothing of instant organization. He added that SUSIE JACOB was living near Decatur, Illinois the last he heard from her. He stated that BUD HOLLAND lives in Eddyville and that BUD's sister was living in Paducah, Kentucky in 1939.

AT EDDYVILLE, KENTUCKY

Sheriff MILES WILLIAMS of Lyon County, advised that he knew nothing of instant organization. He stated that so far as he knew, there was no agitation among the colored people in Eddyville. He stated that BUD HOLLAND is a very reliable negro and is well respected by the white people of Eddyville, that, together with his brother, CLECY HOLLAND, they owned a farm of 150 acres, valued at three or four thousand dollars. He stated that the reputation of both of these negroes is considerably better than that of the average negro in instant community. He added that he had known them over twenty years and that neither of them have any court record and that he considered them both loyal Americans.

-PENDING-

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE LOUISVILLE FIELD DIVISION

* AT KUTTAWA, KENTUCKY

Will contact local law enforcement officials and other sources of information making discreet inquiries regarding BUD HOLLAND, SADDIE HOLLAND, MACIE HOLLAND, and ROSIE HOLLAND, who were listed as members of instant organization in referenced report with their addresses at Kuttawa, Kentucky. Will ascertain if instant organization has a branch in Kuttawa and endeavor to learn the names of its members and other relevant information.

* AT MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

Will interview FRANK JONES, Supervisor Work Projects Administration, who formerly supervised VANDER ALVIN SWEATT on similar lines as suggested above.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAINT LOUIS

FILE NO.

65-1517

REPORT MADE AT DALLAS	DATE WHEN MADE 4-9-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-31-43	REPORT MADE BY EDWARD W. SMITH, JR.
TITLE PACIFIC MOVEMENT OF THE EASTERN WORLD, INCORPORATED, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY-- J SELECTIVE SERVICE ESPIONAGE - J

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

USA, Dallas Field Division, advises that in view of substantial sentence which MIMO D. GUZMAN is serving, he is dismissing SS complaint filed against GUZMAN at Dallas, Texas, and is requesting USA at St. Paul, Minn., to release the detainer filed against the subject at Sandstone Prison.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent EDWARD W. SMITH, JR., Dallas, Texas, dated 1-2-43.

DETAILS:

Assistant United States Attorney CLYDE G. HOOD advised that he had reviewed the file in instant case, and in view of the substantial sentence which MIMO D. GUZMAN is now serving, he was closing the Selective Service case against GUZMAN without prosecution. He advised that he is requesting the United States Commissioner at Dallas to dismiss the complaint and the United States Attorney at Saint Paul, Minnesota, to release the detainer filed against the subject at Sandstone Prison.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. H. Dunne</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED <i>1-9-39 R-14</i>	100-124410-125
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <i>5 Bureau 3 St. Louis 1 USA Fort Worth 2 Dallas</i>	RECORDED EX-37
	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <i>7-2-96</i> BY <i>SP4-BJA/JM</i>

APR 26 1943

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2034

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

This case originated at CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

File No. 100-1130

Report made at JACKSON, MISS.	Date 4/15/43	Period 3/23, 25, 26/43	Report made by JOHN L. SULLIVAN JLS:ej
Title: PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, a.k.a. Ethiopian Peace Movement; MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, wa, ET AL			INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION

SYNOPSIS:

THOMAS H. BONNER, colored, organizer for the Ethiopian Peace Movement, Matherville, Miss., advised that during 1937 and 1938, he established Local Number 10, with 125 members at Matherville, Miss., and Local No. 11, with 125 members at Waynesboro, Miss., but said locals were no longer in existence, due to lack of interest, and he did not plan to reorganize same without the Government's approval. List of officers set forth. Investigation reflected that in the activities of BONNER and members there was nothing to warrant prosecution for sedition or for any violation of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. GEORGE S. GREEN, Long, Miss., advised in 1936 and 1937 Local Number 9 was organized. He stated he was the leader of that Local and Mrs. JOELLA JOHNSON and TANG TOWNSEND were the other officers of this inactive organization.

-RUC-

REFERENCES:

(100-124410)
Bureau letter to Jackson, dated February 25, 1943.
Report of Special Agent JAMES C. PORTER, dated February 27, 1943, at St. Paul, Minnesota.
Report of Special Agent NORVAL D. WILLS, dated November 7, 1942, at Jackson, Mississippi.

App. & Fwd. <i>(Signature)</i> SAC	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
Copies: 5-Bureau 3-Chicago (1-USA, Chicago) 3-Jackson 15 54 MAY 5 1943	<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">100-124410-26</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> MAY 5 1943 ONI, Div. of Rec. </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> APR 19 1943 <i>(Signature)</i> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> JUL 6 1971 </div> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"> XEROXED ORIGINAL-RETAIN </div>

JAX. 100-1130

Report of Special Agent JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
dated February 4, 1943, at Jackson, Missis-
sippi.

DETAILS: A letter from the Bureau to the Special Agent in Charge, Jackson, Mississippi, dated February 25, 1943, requested that the Bureau be advised of the Locals, number of members of Locals numbers 9, 10, and 11 of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, as well as the list of the names of the officers and dates of organization of these units. Said letter also requested that investigation be made to determine if activities of these clubs in Mississippi would warrant prosecution for sedition or any other violation of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

AT MATHERVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

THOMAS H. BONNER advised as follows during interview:

During 1937 and 1938, he organized two Locals in Mississippi, namely, Local Number 10, located at Matherville, Mississippi, and Local Number 11, established at Waynesboro, Mississippi. At the first meeting of each Local only sufficient members were present to elect officers. He could not recall the exact number of members at each meeting but estimated that about fifteen members were present, and that to the best of his knowledge, no more than three meetings were held, and all of these meetings were held prior to 1940.

At first the organization seemed to thrive, but then interest dwindled. He departed for Chicago, on August 15, 1938, where he was engaged on part time basis by M. M. L. GORDON, Executive Secretary of this Peace Movement of Ethiopia. On April 4, 1940, he returned to Matherville, Mississippi, due to the illness of his father, who shortly after passed away. Due to the fact that his wife, DEBIA BONNER, and his aged mother, AILEE BONNER, needed him, he remained at home to operate their farm.

Soon after his arrival home, in 1940, he again resumed his activities of organizer, however, the negroes in this area did not seem interested any more, and so he was unable to hold any meetings. Nevertheless, he called at the homes of the negroes in this area, in order to explain the Peace Movement to them until fall, 1942, when he was questioned regarding his activities, by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He explained the

JAX. 100-1130

been told by M. M. L. GORDON that the United States Government was in favor of sending negroes of this country back to Africa; in fact he stated he received several letters from Senator BILBO of Mississippi, urging him to continue his work as organizer. He added that M. M. L. GORDON, Executive Secretary, Chicago, Illinois, had never requested him to circumvent the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 in any way, moreover, he announced that he had never counselled, aided or abetted any of the negroes in that area to violate any of the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. In fact, BONNER presented his selective service registration certificate, dated February 16, 1942, bearing the name of THOMAS BONNER, thus he stated that he was duly registered himself: that his certificate reflected that he had registered with Local Board Number 1, Wayne County, Mississippi; his classification card reflected that he had been classified III-A, on September 1, 1942, bearing an order number of 10814.

BONNER still wanted to go to Liberia, if Congress would approve the legislation to that effect; he would immediately proceed; with his wife and mother, to Liberia, however, he explained that he would not interest anyone else anymore; especially after he read in the paper that M. M. L. GORDON and his associates were convicted of sedition, he stated that he made a mistake when he listened to M. M. L. Gordon before, and he would not make this mistake again.

According to BONNER, in 1937 and 1938, there were about 125 members in Local Number 11, at Waynesboro, Mississippi, and 175 members in Local Number 10, in Matherville, Mississippi. At the time interviewed, he advised that there were no members, no meetings, and the organization was definitely disbanded and was extinct. All in all, he believed that there had been only fifteen paid members that actually paid the ten cents required for membership card. He explained that he sent this money collected from the members to M. M. L. GORDON, in Chicago, Illinois, as soon as he received or collected this money.

The following is a replica of the original list of officers of Locals Number 10 and 11, in Mississippi, and dates they organized, as received from THOMAS H. BONNER:

"Matherville, Miss. March, 24, 1938

Local #10
Offers:

Mr. Nelson Evens, -----President,
Mr. George Jordon, -----1st Vice-----President,
Mr. Bill Williams, -----2nd Vice-----President.

Jax. 100-1130

Lady Offers:

Mrs. Alce Bernard, -----President.
Mrs. Annie Pickens, -----Vice-----President.
Miss, Hazel Barr, -----Sectary,
Mr. I.S. Evans, -----Treasurerman,
Mr. J.M. Moore, -----Charman of Trustee Boad.
Mr. Johnie Johnson, -----Charman of Dect. Corp.
Local were set up with 24. in meeting.
Depending and will elect 10 Dect. two were present.

Waynesboro, Miss. March, 26. 1938

Local #11
Offers

Mr. Cleavlon Stovall, -----President.
Mr. Ollie Stalling, -----1nd, Vice-President.
Mr. Ras Smith, -----2nd, Vice-President.
Mr. Will Smith, -----Charman of Trustee Boad.
Mr. Johnie Jones Assist Sectary.

Lady Offers:

Mrs. Lillie Crandford, -----President.
Mrs. Mary Jones, -----2nd, Vice -----President.
Mrs. Neara Stalling -----Sectary,
Local were sit up with 40 in meeting depending
in next meetig 12. Dect. corps."

Waynesboro, Miss. March, 26. 1938

Local #11

Offercers:

Mr. Cleavland Stovall. President
Mr. Ollie Stalling, 2nd Vic " " "
Mrs. Ras Smith, -----2nd, Vice " " "

JAX. 100-1150

"Ladys:

Mrs. Lillie Crardfard, -----President,
Mrs. Mary Jones, -----2nd, Vice " " "
Mr. Johnie Jones, Assist Sectary,
Mrs. Neara Stulling, Sectary,
Mr. Will Smith, Charman, of Trustee Boad,

Matherville, Miss. March, 24, 1938.

Local #10
Offercers:

Mr. Nelson Evens, Executive President
Mr. Gerge-Jerden Wiley Carton 2nd, Vice - " " "
Mr. Bill Williames, ----- 2nd, Vice-- " " "

Ladyes Offersers:

Mrs. Alee Bernard, -----Exeective-----President
Mrs. Annie Pickens, -----1st-Vice----- " " "
Exeective
Miss. Hazel Lang, Sectary** -----Sectary,
Mr**
Mr. I.S. Evens, -----Treasureman,
Mr. J.M. Moore, -----Charman of Trustee boad,
Mr. Johnie Roberson. -----Charman of Dectect Corp."

In addition to the above list of names of officers, a list of the names of the members of this organization was also obtained from THOMAS H. BONNER, who added that this list was very inaccurate inasmuch as many members had died and moved to other sections of the country, and he had no way of ascertaining their addresses, nevertheless, this list is being retained in the file of instant case in the Jackson Field Division for possible future use.

GEORGE H. MAULDIN, Assistant Postmaster, Matherville, Mississippi, advised upon interview that ADAMS PICKENS, colored who resided near Matherville, Mississippi, had informed that THOMAS H. BONNER had been organizing the negroes in Mississippi to join the Ethiopian Peace Movement. Mr. MAULDIN explained that ADAMS PICKENS also advised that BONNER had approached PICKENS to enlist PICKENS' help in obtaining the freedom of the negroes from slavery of the whites. PICKENS also told MAULDIN that BONNER had intimated t

JAX. 100-1130

he was getting assistance from Japan and that if all of the negroes would revolt against United States, Japan would make the negroes independent. In conclusion, Mr. MAULDIN stated that it should be noted that ADAMS PICKENS and THOMAS H. BONNER were not on friendly terms and were continually suing one another in court and so not too much credit could be given to any statement uttered by ADAMS PICKENS.

ADAM PICKENS, colored, residing Matherville, Mississippi, was interviewed and advised as follows:

BERNARD was a white man hater, and his father was a white man hater. BONNER tried to enlist the help of PICKENS to revolt against the white people, although PICKENS stated that BERNARD had not met with any success in organizing the negroes in the vicinity.

During this interview, PICKENS admitted that he and BONNER had many arguments and that he distrusted BONNER due to previous court actions.

THOMAS McKAY FLEMING advised that he had known BONNER for the past twenty-five years. He recalled that BONNER and PICKENS families had a feud that dated back for the past forty years. To the best of his memory, he recalled that a brother of PICKENS had shot and killed BONNER'S sister, and received a twenty-year sentence in the Mississippi State Penitentiary, consequently, these two negro families were constantly quibbling and quarreling. More recently, which included the past three years, PICKENS and BONNER were constantly arguing over their crops. BONNER insisted that PICKENS stole some of BONNER'S corn. BONNER also claimed that PICKENS pointed a gun at him when he went to retrieve his corn and so both were known to be carrying guns for protection against each other.

Due to these arguments, BONNER had filed a complaint in the Justice of the Peace Court before H. A. CHAPMAN, Shubuta, Mississippi, thereafter PICKENS claimed that BONNER tried to get PICKENS to revolt against the white folks and if the negroes would revolt they would receive Japanese aid. These complaints were ventilated in the Justice of the Peace Court in Shubuta, and these cases were dismissed.

FLEMING explained that he had never heard BONNER make an un-American statements, nor had he observed BONNER engaged in activities inimical to the welfare of the United States.

JAX. 100-1130

Mrs. MAGGIE LEE MOSELY and Mrs. HOSEA WILSON LINDSEY, residing in close proximity to THOMAS H. BONNER, were separately interviewed and advised that BONNER and his family were average negroes; they were not troublesome and minded their own business; that there were rumors to the effect that BONNER was a suspicious character but they believed that these rumors were based on fancy and not fact. They continued that they had never observed any large gatherings or meetings at BONNER'S home and had always considered BONNER and his family as polite, humble negroes.

Mrs. CLARA ODUM, Matherville, Mississippi, advised that her farm was adjacent to the farm of THOMAS H. BONNER. She added that she had no trouble with BONNER until very recently when they had a dispute over their land lines, which required the assistance of a surveyor in order to determine the exact location of their individual properties. Other than the fact that BONNER had been impudent to her during this controversy, she had no other adverse information regarding him. In conclusion, she stated that she had no reason to believe that BONNER was disloyal or in any way subversive.

CLARA CARMICHAEL, Matherville, Mississippi, related that she had operated a grocery store at Matherville, Mississippi, until February, 1943. BONNER had been a customer of hers for many years, usually paying cash for his merchandise, and his credit was fairly good. He had been always extremely polite to her, however, she explained that she did not trust this negro but admitted that she had no specific information. She added that she believed that BONNER wielded considerable influence with his fellow negroes, but did not know whether this influence was for good or evil. She stated that she planned to observe his conduct and would report the same.

JOHN R. SHOWS, farmer, Matherville, Mississippi, advised that he had known BONNER for the past five years; explained that he had a large number of negroes employed for him, and had not noticed that they were unfriendly or any different than usual, except that plenty of available jobs made them independent, however, he stated this was probably a natural reaction. To the best of his memory, he could not recall that BONNER had ever made any statements that would be inimical to the welfare of the United States in his presence, and sometimes believed that probably BONNER was misunderstood in his efforts to promote the welfare of his race.

JAX. 100-1130

AT QUITMAN, MISSISSIPPI

BERNICE I. HARGER, Chief Clerk, Local Draft Board Number 1, Clarke County, and LLOYD McNEAL, Sheriff, Clarke County, both residing at Quitman, Mississippi, were separately interviewed and advised that they had received no complaints to the effect that negroes in Clarke County, residing in the vicinity of Matherville, Mississippi, or elsewhere in this county, were refraining from registering for the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940; moreover, they explained that they had received no complaints concerning THOMAS H. BONNER, and in fact were not aware that any such organization as the Ethiopian Peace Movement existed or ever had existed in this area.

AT MATHERVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

GADE HORNE, ANDY EVENS, and SANDY EVENS, all colored, residing at Matherville, Mississippi, were separately interviewed and advised as follows:

They were not members of the Ethiopian Peace Movement; they had heard about the organization and recalled that this organization began to function for a short period of time prior to 1940, however, since 1940, this organization became inactive and no longer existed. They stated that they were not interested in going back to Africa. In their opinion, THOMAS H. BONNER was a loyal negro, who was merely interested in the welfare of his race. They had never heard him make any statements against the best interest of the United States and they had never heard him counsel anyone to evade the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

ARAN FORTHOR, age seventy, LOUISA WILLIAMS, age sixty, and ANGELA JONES and JIMMIE JONES, all colored, residing Matherville, Mississippi, were separately interviewed and advised that they had been members of the Ethiopian Peace Movement, as organized by THOMAS H. BONNER, in 1937 and 1938. They explained that BONNER had told them about this peace movement, but had never advised them to take any action against the United States Government, nor did BONNER urge them to refrain from cooperating with the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. They explained that this organization had flourished for a short period of time and that everyone lost interest in a short time; in their opinion only two or three meetings had been held and not any meetings had been sponsored since 1940.

BILE WILLIAMS, colored, residing Matherville, Mississippi, advised when interviewed that he had been elected as Vice President of the Ethiopian Peace Movement, Local Number 10, estab-

JAX. 100-1130

lished in Matherville, Mississippi, prior to 1940. He added that he no longer had any interest in this organization, which he described as dead since 1940.

JOHN ~~ROBERTSON~~, colored, also known as ~~JOHNIE ROBERSON~~, Chairman, advised upon interview, that he had been elected Chairman of the Usher Corps of Local Number 10 of the Ethiopian Peace Movement, established at Matherville, Mississippi, sometime in 1938. He stated that he attended only a couple of meetings and after that this organization disbanded. He explained that the members did not seem to understand the purpose of this organization, and that since it was too difficult to get the negroes to go for a meeting, this organization had ceased to exist. According to ROBERTSON he was registered with Local Draft Board Number 1, Wayne County, Mississippi, and BONNER had never told him not to register for the draft, in fact, he stated that he knew that BONNER had registered himself, and that BONNER was a loyal negro who had never made any un-American statements or counseled any of the members of his race not to cooperate with the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

HAZEL LANG ~~HORNE~~, residing at Matherville, Mississippi, advised that she had been elected Secretary of the Lady Officers of the Ethiopian Peace Movement, Local Number 10, organized in Matherville, Mississippi, during the year of 1938. HAZEL LANG HORNE explained that she was single at the time she had been elected as Secretary of this organization, and now was married. She stated that after the first meeting when she was elected as officer, she had never attended thereafter and to the best of her knowledge was positive that this organization no longer met there. She added that many of the members had departed from Matherville, Mississippi, and she explained that many of the members were very old negroes. She related that she no longer had any interest in this organization, and that the only information she had concerning same was that she received from THOMAS BONNER was that those who desired to could return to Liberia.

AT WAYNESBORO, MISSISSIPPI

JAMES J. NORMAN, Colored, Principal of Smith Hughes Colored School, advised that he was acquainted with all negro organizations in the State of Mississippi. He explained that he remembered that just prior to 1940 there had been an effort to establish a unit of the Ethiopian Peace Movement in Waynesboro, Mississippi, by THOMAS H. BONNER, but with negative results. NORMAN added he was positive that there were no active members in this organization in Waynesboro or the vicinity. To inquiry, NORMAN replied that he knew BONNER very remotely and had never heard any derogatory information concerning BONNER.

JAX. 100-1130

A review of the file of the instant case in the Jackson Field Division reflected that report dated November 7, 1942, at Jackson, Mississippi, by Special Agent NORVAL D. WILLS sets forth the following information:

GEORGE C. GREEN organized Local Number 9 as a unit in the Ethiopian Peace Movement at Long about 1936 or 1937. There were approximately 200 negroes in this organization at that time, but since the summer of 1942, Local Number 9 became inactive and no longer functions in any way.

GEORGE G. GREEN was the President of this unit and JOELLA JOHNSON, LANG TOWNSEND, and ALBERT WHITLEY, all negroes, were the other officers of this organization.

This investigation does not reflect any evidence of seditious statements or non-cooperation with the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

The following description was obtained by interrogation and observation:

Name	THOMAS H. BONNER, alias Thomas H. Bernard
Age	44 years
Place of birth	Matherville, Mississippi
Date of birth	October 14, 1898
Height	5' 1"
Weight	125 pounds
Build	Medium
Complexion	Black
Hair	Black
Eyes	Dark brown
Teeth	Good, regular, except two gold Eye teeth
Peculiarities	Mustache
Scars	1/4" scar on middle of forehead
Race	Negro
Education	Ninth grade
Residence	Matherville, Mississippi
Occupation	Farmer
Selective Service Classification	Order Number 10814 III-A
Relatives	ALEE BEATRICE, wife, age 42 years Matherville, Mississippi

BONNER

DELIA BONNER, age 80, mother,
Matherville, Mississippi

Father, deceased
No children.

JAX. 100-1130

Criminal record

JOE BONNER, 55, brother
Alton, Illinois
PETER BONNER, 52, brother
Cape Girardeau, Missouri
ESSIE MAE SMITH, sister,
Holopaw, Florida
MACK SMITH, brother-in-law,
Holopaw, Florida
None admitted.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **100-11135**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 4-19-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1-23; 2-7; 3-30-43	REPORT MADE BY SHARPE D. KARPEN SDK:LEB
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, also known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT: MADAM MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, with aliases, et al.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: **JEAN ELIZABETH RABB**, presently residing at 97 Maple Lane, Richmond, Virginia, is married to one **OLIVER DEVINE**. No record in War Department Archives as to any war service of subject **DAVID JAMES LOGAN**.

RUC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE **7-2-96** BY **SP4-BJA/JM**

REFERENCE: Teletype from Chicago Field Division dated January 21, 1943.
Bureau letter to Chicago Field dated January 23, 1943.
(Bureau file 100-124410). Teletype from the Chicago Field Division dated February 6, 1943.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

MRS. BETTY RUSH, 1529-18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised that MISS RABB had left Washington, D. C., and that her present whereabouts was not known. MRS. RUSH advised, however, that MISS RABB was formerly employed as a Secretary at the National Savings and Trust Company Bank, Washington, D. C.

MR. DOUGLAS R. SMITH, Personnel Manager, National Savings and Trust Company, advised that his records reflected that MISS RABB resigned her position at the bank September 9, 1942. MR. SMITH further stated that at about this time MISS RABB married one OLIVER DEVINE, and she and MR. DEVINE are presently residing at 97 Maple Lane, Richmond, Virginia.

Further investigation was conducted with reference to any Spanish-American war service of subject **DAVID JAMES LOGAN**, and it was

COPIES DESTROYED 1-9-54 13400

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 2 Charlotte 3 Chicago (1-U.S. Attorney, Chgo.) 2 Richmond 2 Washington Field	<div style="text-align: center;"> 100-124410-127 APR 20 1943 EX-1142 </div>

ascertained from the records of the War Department Archives that there was no record of any service concerning LOGAN. Thereafter, inquiry was made concerning subject LOGAN at the Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C., and it was ascertained that the Veterans' Administration carried no record concerning subject LOGAN.

The Chicago Field Division was advised by teletype dated February 8, 1943, as to the above information concerning subject LOGAN.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

RICHMOND FIELD DIVISION:

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA:

Will interview MRS. OLIVERA DEVINE (Formerly MISS JEAN ELIZABETH RABB) 97 Maple Lane, Richmond, Virginia, and ascertain if MISS RABB who was formerly employed as Secretary at the Japanese Embassy recalled having signed for registered article #74539, date not given, addressed to the Japanese Ambassador HIROSI SAITO, now deceased, by MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, of Chicago. It is desired to ascertain whether or not MRS. DEVINE has any recollection of receiving the above article, and it is requested that this information be furnished the Chicago Field Division.

(The above lead will confirm teletype dated January 23, 1943, from the Washington Field Division.)

CHARLOTTE FIELD DIVISION:

AT HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA:

Will check demobilized personnel files of the War Department for any record of Army service of subject, DAVID JAMES LOGAN. It may be noted that LOGAN, who is a negro, was born September 7, 1774, at Marshal, Texas, and that he testified he served in the U. S. Army, enlisting August 6, 1917, and that he served with the 317th Engineers Corps, and that he was given his honorable discharge January 3, 1918. LOGAN also claims service in the Army during the Spanish-American War.

(The above lead will confirm teletype from the Washington Field Division dated February 8, 1943.)

CONFIDENTIAL
EXCLUDED
FROM
PUBLIC RELEASE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **100-2648 MBH**

REPORT MADE AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA	DATE WHEN MADE 4-19-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-2,3-1943	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM G. KIMBROUGH
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MADAM MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, was, et al			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

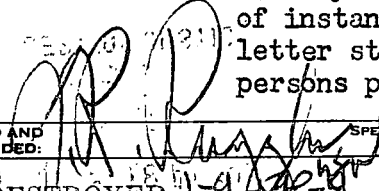
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE **7-2-96** BY **SPY-BJA/JM**

Numerous negroes in vicinity of Dublin and Rentz Ga. reported to be members of the Ethiopian Peace Movement. Organization advocates resettlement of negroes in Africa and contends they are citizens of Liberia and not the U.S. Organization reputedly received financial aid from Japan. Investigation at Dublin and Rentz made with negative results.

-P-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent ROBERT H. KLETT, made at Indianapolis, Indiana, December 8, 1942.

DETAILS: The Savannah Field Division, by letter dated January 9, 1943, requested the Bureau to advise whether the Peace Movement of Ethiopia had been proved to be a subversive organization inasmuch as the Savannah Office did not have prior reports in instant case. The Bureau advised by letter dated January 21, 1943 that the Peace Movement of Ethiopia was a subversive organization and that it advocated the resettlement of negroes in Africa and contended they are citizens of Liberia and not the United States. The letter further advised that the organization reputedly received financial support from Japan shortly after it was founded and that Madam GORDON, the head of instant group, corresponded with Japanese leaders. This letter stated that after the declaration of war, she and other persons prominent in the organization became openly pro-Japanese.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 1-9-43		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">100-124410-128</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">RECORDED</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">INDEXED</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">5 APR 21 1943</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 3-Chicago (1 USA Chicago) 2-Savannah		
<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">MAY 6 1943</div>		<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">RECEIVED</div>

SAV. 100-2648

and antagonistic towards the United States, declaring that on December 7, 1941 one billion black people struck for freedom; that the Japanese were going to redeem the negroes from the white men in this country and that spoils of the United States would be equally divided among Hitler and the Japanese.

The writer contacted Chief of Police J. W. ROBERTSON of Dublin, Georgia, on March 2, who advised that he was unable to furnish any information that would aid in instant investigation but suggested that a negro leader in the Dublin district by the name of HUBERT DUDLEY was very reliable and was familiar with all negro movements in the Dublin territory. He stated he was positive DUDLEY would cooperate in every way possible.

The writer contacted HUBERT DUDLEY at his home located at 617 E. Jackson Street, Dublin, Georgia, and explained the origin and purpose of the Ethiopian Peace Movement and advised DUDLEY that names of numerous negroes in the Dublin, Rentz and Cadwell districts were reputedly members of instant organization and that some of them had been receiving literature from the headquarters of the Ethiopian Peace Movement in Chicago.

DUDLEY advised the writer that besides being the owner and operator of the O. D. DUDLEY & Son Funeral Home, he was also President of the Laurens County Benevolent Association, which was a negro insurance organization, and that in his capacity as President of this association, he knew practically every negro residing in the Dublin, Rentz and Cadwell sections but had never heard any of them mention being a member or having any knowledge of the Ethiopian Peace Movement. A cross section of names of individuals residing in the Dublin, Rentz and Cadwell area was furnished to DUDLEY upon his request that he be furnished names of some of the members of the peace movement who were residing in that area. He stated he felt sure that if any of them were members of the Ethiopian Peace Movement, he would be able to get all necessary information. DUDLEY requested that he be furnished the name and address of the President of the Ethiopian Peace Movement so that he could write and apply for membership, and by so doing he could gain all information necessary in the investigation of instant case.

The following is a copy of the letter written to Mrs. M. L. CORDON, 3731 Butternut Street, East Chicago, Indiana, by H. H. DUDLEY. DUDLEY advised that this letter had been returned to him marked "Unknown at above address". The original of this letter is being retained in the files of the Savannah Field Division.

"March 4, 1943

"Mrs. M. L. Gordon
2731-Butternut Street
East Chicago, Ind.

SAV. 100-2648

"My dear Mrs. Gordon:

"First of all I want you to know that I am a Negro, and if I could say 'hokey-spoky' and change my Racial identity I would not do so. As inferior as some folk might think my Race to be, I still choose to be 'a negro'."

"I have just read some literature your office mailed to some of my friends who belong to a fraternal society I head, and I like the way it sounds, for my folk to organize and demand all of the rights that all other folk enjoy.

"I am well known in this section of Georgia, and I think that I can put the movement over without any one growing susceptible about my movements. I have the good-will of both Races, and I can move among my people without any thought of a movement to help remove them from their present economic, and political position.

"Trusting that you will write me at once and send me some of your literature, and if I can see any good in same, you can count on me going to town with the movement.

"You can trust me, as I know we must do somthing for ourselves or nothing will be done for us as a Racial group.

"Address my mail as follows: H.H. Dudley,
P.O.Box 269
Dublin, Georgia

"Looking to hear from you by return mail, I am

"Yours for a movement to better the condition
of the Negro Race,

/s/ H. H. Dudley,

"P.S. Ask the Rev. Dr. A. Wayman Ward (A.M.E.Minister) about me."

As a result of DUDLEY'S efforts in attempting to ascertain if any of the named negroes listed were members of the Ethiopian Peace Movement, the following letter was received in the Savannah Field Division from DUDLEY.

"March 4, 1943

"Mr. W. G. Kimbrough
F.B.I. Office
305 -Realty Building
Savannah, Georgia

"My dear Mr. Kimbrough: Re: Ethiopian Peace movement.

"Per my promise to yousome few days ago when you called to see me about the rumors you had heard, about some kind of movement among my Raicial group -- I wish to advise that I have talked to many of the people who's names were on the list and were suspected of being members, and I find as I thought at the time that I was talking to you, I would find--that very few of the people I talked with know nothing about the society, club, or peace movement organization.

"Mr. Kimbrough, I am sure that this Country is very safe from the enemy if he or she is waiting for help from the Negro Race, to overthrow it (country).

"I did have one of the men I talked with, tell me that he had received some kind of propaganda from some one out of Chicago, and he promised to mail it to me this week from Cadwell, Ga., and as soon as I receive same I will mail it to you if it has any connection with a movement to do harm to any living person in America.

"I am enclosing herewith copies of letters I have written to the suppose headquarters of the Peace Movement group, and as soon as I receive an answer I will forward same to you. I was afraid to make my interest too strong in the letters as they might 'smell a rat' if there be one.

"I am writing a letter to many of the leading White Daily-News Papers, asking that they print more news about the good things the Negroe's all over the U.S.A., are doing to offset some of the propaganda (commercial) that even Northern Negro papers print to help sales of their papers, more than to help the cause they harp about in many cases. Will write you again on this subject if necessary."

Respectfully,

/s/ H. H. Dudley

DUDLEY was highly recommended to the writer as being an honest, reliable white man's negro, by Chief of Police J. W. ROBINSON of Dublin, Sheriff IKE COLEMAN of Laurens County, and Sergeant HENRY WALDEN of the Georgia State Patrol.

DUDLEY stated that one of the negroes he contacted had received some kind of propaganda from an unknown address in Chicago and that this negro had promised to mail this propaganda to him. DUDLEY further stated that upon receipt of this information, he would immediately forward same to the Savannah Office.

-RENDING-

-4-

SAV. 100-2648

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE SAVANNAH FIELD DIVISION, at Dublin, Georgia, will recontact HUBERT DUDLEY to ascertain any additional information he may have obtained in regard to membership in the Ethiopian Peace Movement in the vicinity of Dublin, Cadwell and Rentz, Georgia.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Kramer.....
Mr. McGuire.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....
Files.....

WB:JFB:ECC

146-28-264

April 26, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Peace Movement of Ethiopia

Reference is made to your memorandum of March 25, 1943, relating to the above named subject.

It is requested that you furnish the Criminal Division with a copy of the report of Special Agent Rudolph A. Alt, dated February 20, 1943, at Miami, Florida, relating to the Florida Chapter of the above named organization.

As soon as we have received Special Agent Alt's report we shall advise you of our opinion relative to prosecution of the organization and its leaders in Florida.

Respectfully,

Wendell Berge
WENDELL BERGE,
Assistant Attorney General.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BSA/jm

RECORDED

100-124410-129
F B
16 APR 28 1943



14
12 JUN 15 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/JM

100-124410-130
CANCELLED

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Grand Rapids, Michigan
April 27, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: ⁽¹⁾ PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also
known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT, etal.
INTERNAL SECURITY - J
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated December 3, 1942, regarding the above-captioned case, in which the Grand Rapids Field Division was requested to conduct an investigation to determine the activities of a Moorish group which was believed active in Benton Harbor, Michigan, according to information in report of Special Employee Agent FRANKLIN E. CROOKS, dated November 12, 1942, at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Inasmuch as the investigation indicated that the Moorish group at Benton Harbor is not identical with the Peace Movement to Ethiopia, but is a unit of the Moorish Science Temple of America, an investigative report is being submitted by this office under the title, "COLONEL C. KIRKMAN BEY, with aliases, etal, MOORISH SCIENCE TEMPLE OF AMERICA; INTERNAL SECURITY - J; SELECTIVE SERVICE; SEDITION."

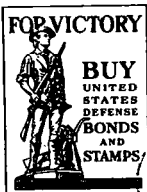
Very truly yours,

M. W. McFarlin
M. W. McFARLIN
Special Agent in Charge

ARS:MLO
100-4248
100-4460

7-2-96 SP4-BJA/sm
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-80 BY SP-4 JRM/et
Comp # 80463

COPIES DESTROYED 1-9-59
K344



34 MAY 11 1943

34 MAY 11 1943

RECORDED

INDEXED

100-124410-131
B
14 APR 29 1943

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-25-889-125

FGT:mae
100-124410

April 28, 1943

SAC, Grand Rapids

THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT, et al
INTERNAL SECURITY - J
SEDI TION

Please refer to the Bureau letter dated December 3,
1942, in the captioned case and advise what action has been taken in
response thereto.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BSA/SM

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 2

★ APR 29 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

100-124410-132

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 30 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 28 7 17 PM '43

14
MAY 3 1943

FGT:mae
100-124410

April 28, 1943

SAC, Jackson

PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, wa, et al;
INTERNAL SECURITY - J
SECTION

Please refer to the Bureau letter dated February 25, 1943, in the captioned case requesting that the names of the officers of the locals of the captioned organization be reported as well as the number of members in your Field Division as reflected by membership lists in your possession.

It is desired that this information be immediately furnished to the Bureau.

cc Chicago

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-86 BY SP4-BSA/JM

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 2

★ APR 29 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
RECEIVED READING ROOM
APR 28 7 15 PM '43

100-124410-133

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 30 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

700 Tower Building
Jackson, Mississippi
May 11, 1943

Director, F B I

RE: ⁽¹⁾ PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka
⁽²⁾ ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, wa, et al;
INTERNAL SECURITY - J
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letters dated February 25, 1943 and April 28, 1943, wherein a request was made for the names of the officers of the locals of the above captioned organization as well as the number of members in this Field Division as reflected by the membership lists retained in the Jackson Office.

This is to advise that the above requested information is all recorded on pages 3, 4, and 5 of the report of Special Agent JOHN L. SULLIVAN, dated April 15, 1943, at Jackson, Mississippi.

Yours truly

R. J. Untreiner
R. J. UNTREINER
Special Agent in Charge

JLS-gc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BSA/SM

cc - Chicago

COPIES DESTROYED 1-9-54
2344



MAY 21 1943 C. I. F

RECORDED

EX - 31

100 - 124410 - 134
F B I
25 MAY 18 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO**

FILE NO. **100-5262**

REPORT MADE AT DALLAS	DATE WHEN MADE 5-10-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1-15, 18, 20, 25 3-4, 12 4-20-43	REPORT MADE BY PETER A. RIBAR
TITLE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also known as Ethiopian Peace Movement Madam Mittie Maud Lena Gordon, was, etal			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation does not indicate subject Movement has been organized or has conducted any activity in the Dallas Field Division.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent ROBERT B. HERRINGTON, Dallas, Texas dated 11-24-42.
Bureau letter dated December 24, 1942.
Bureau File No. 100-124410

DETAILS: This is a joint report by Special Agents HUGH L. ARTERBERRY, ROBERT L. BLACKWELL, DWIGHT M. BRIGHTMAN, EDWIN C. DORRIS, LOYDE E. KINGMAN, G. RUSSELL RUBY and C. REX MYERS.

Investigation was made in all the Resident Agencies and the principal cities of the Dallas Field Division in order to determine whether or not subject Movement had been active in the past or whether there had been any indication that the same was presently active within this Field Division. This investigation was conducted with negative results. Inquiry was made of all police departments, sheriff's offices, Ranger Department and military sources, together with Negro informants.

Among the Negro informants contacted were:

~~SMOKY GUMBY~~, Janitor, Postoffice Building, Abilene, Texas
~~JOHN FAIR~~, Lubbock, Texas
~~C. C. CYPHERS~~, 200 Jackson Street, Amarillo, Texas
~~C. L. AUSTIN~~, Amarillo, Texas
~~MATTHEW "BONES" HOOKS~~, Amarillo, Texas
~~PHIL REGISTER~~, Fort Worth, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE **7-2-96** BY **SP4-BJA/JM**

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 1-9-59	100-124410-135
COPIES OF THIS REPORT	RECORDED INDEXED
5-Bureau 2-Chicago 1-Oklahoma City (for information) 2-Dallas 1-G2 Dallas	RECEIVED MAY 15 1943 EX - 36

MAY 24 1943

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2034

FGT:mae
100-124410
(5-14-43)

Mr. Wendell Berge
Assistant Attorney General

THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, was, et al;
INTERNAL SECURITY - J
SEDITION

Please refer to your memorandum of April 26, 1943, requesting that the Criminal Division be furnished with a copy of the report of Special Agent Rudolph A. Alt, dated February 20, 1943, at Miami, Florida, relating to the Florida Chapter of the captioned organization.

Please be advised that a copy of this report was furnished to the Division of Records on March 9, 1943. However, an additional copy is being transmitted herewith.

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
★ MAY 17 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 20 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/8/79 BY alw
7-2-96 SP4-BJA/JM

RECORDED
INDEXED
MAY 15 3 20 PM '43

100-124410-136
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 18 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/SM

100-124410-137

NOT USED

CHANGED TO

100-135 sub-29-24X1

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WBJEB:ls

146-28-264

May 22, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: The Peace Movement of Ethiopia, aka
Ethiopian Peace Movement;
Mittie Maud Lena Gordon, was, et al
Internal Security - J
Sedition

Reference is made to your memoranda of March 25, 1943,
and May 17, 1943, relating to the above-named subject.

A review of the reports relating to the Florida
Chapter of the organization reveals no evidence to warrant
criminal prosecution.

Inasmuch as the Florida Chapter is relatively in-
active, it is believed that no additional investigation of
that Chapter is desirable at this time.

Respectfully,

Wendell Berge
WENDELL BERGE
Assistant Attorney General

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/SM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

RECORDED

100-124410-738

18 MAY 25 1943

FGT:rb

100-124410-138

RECORDED

June 2, 1943

SAC, Miami

THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, WAS, et al;
INTERNAL SECURITY - J; SEDITION

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. McGuire.....
Mr. Mumford.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

Reference is made to your letter of March 9, 1943, requesting
advice as to the Department's desire relative to prosecution of the
captioned organization in the Southern Judicial District of Florida.

The Department advised on May 22, 1943, that a review of the
reports relating to the Florida chapter of the organization reveals no
evidence to warrant criminal prosecution. The Department also pointed
out that no additional investigation of this chapter is necessary.

MAILED 3

cc JUN 2 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/AM

57 JUN

5 1943 (13)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **100-4932**

REPORT MADE AT Springfield, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 5-18-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5-14-43	REPORT MADE BY BOYCE H. LINES BHL:RC
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MADAM MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, was, et al			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: State Prison records, Menard, Illinois reflect DAVID L. LOGAN visited IRA JOHNSON BEY, inmate, on November 4, 1941. Since then, inmate JOHNSON has received two telegrams believed signed by PROPHET NOBLE DREW ALLAH, 447 East 40th Street, Chicago, Illinois, and a letter from sister, ADA BELL EL, of the same address.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-RUC-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/JM</p> <p>REFERENCE: Teletype from Chicago dated January 25, 1943.</p> <p>DETAILS: This is a joint report by Special Agent H. G. MAYNOR and reporting Agent.</p> <p>Reference teletype advised the Springfield Office that IRA JOHNSON BEY, inmate of State Prison, Menard, Illinois received telegrams and was visited by DAVID J. LOGAN, the result of which IRA JOHNSON BEY sent a note to GEORGE JOHNSON concerning some Japanese.</p> <p><u>At Menard, Illinois</u></p> <p>Assistant Warden, JAMES A. DENNY produced the records of the prison which indicated that on November 4, 1941 D. WELCH EL of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania visited IRA JOHNSON BEY. A photograph of DAVID J. LOGAN was exhibited by Special Agent H. G. MAYNOR to Assistant W. DENNY who in turn identified LOGAN as being the person who registered as D. WELCH EL. The records further indicated that on October 8, 1942 a telegram was received by inmate JOHNSON from PROPHET ALLI</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Arthur H. ...</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">100-124410 / 39</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">25 MAY 21 1943</div>	
COPIES DESTROYED 1-9-59 344 COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6-Bureau 3-Chicago (1-USA) 2-Springfield <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">JUN 2 1943</div>		RECORDED & INDEXED <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">EXE 36</div>	

REICHRENTED the contents of which are "To Brother ALLAH EL. Islam praise Allah. A son was born, October 7. All Moslems send Islam peace. Signed, Prophet Alli REICHRENTED."

The records further indicated that on December 6, 1942 a telegram was received by Inmate JOHNSON from Peace from the Prophet. The telegram read, "To Brother ALLAH EL. Islam praise Allah. We are having another feast in honor of my birthday, December 6. We are looking and trusting in Allah for his words because we know Allah is right. We know you are trusting in Allah. Allah will fulfill his promises at his appointed time. All the Moslems join me in saying Islam and peace to you. Signed, Peace from the Prophet."

Inmate JOHNSON, who has been adjudged insane advised the signature of this telegram and the signature of "Prophet Allah REICHRENTED, who signed the telegram received by JOHNSON is that of Prophet NOBLE DREW ALLAH of 447 East Fortieth Street, Chicago, Illinois. — " " ALI, deceased

The records further indicated that on January 20, 1943 Inmate JOHNSON received a letter from Chicago, Illinois with a return address of Sister, ADA BELL, EL". The letter speaks only of the truth of the Holy Divine Prophet Allah and is signed by Sister, ADA BELL, EL. The letter starts as follows: "This is from your wife sister ADA BELL EL."

Assistant Warden DENNY advised that inmate JOHNSON had had no other communications or visitors in the past three months.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILL.**

FILE NO. **100-5005**

REPORT MADE AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/27/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/8,9,26; 3/8,20;5/11/43	REPORT MADE BY H. DUDLEY PAYNE <div style="text-align: right;">HDP:HG</div>
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT: MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, alias: Madam Gordon; WILLIAM GORDON; DAVID LOGAN, aliases J. B. Logan, D. J. Logan; --- JONES.			CHARACTER OF CASE CUSTODIAL DETENTION - J SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Members of the Indiana Harbor, Indiana unit of the PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA were told that they should be careful as things looked bad for the organization and that they should not make any un-American statements. At a meeting of this organization on January 30, 1943 the white race was criticized and they referred to their own race as being the worst treated in the country.

This unit of the organization is now collecting \$5.00 from each member for the defense of MADAM GORDON.

FOIA (b) (7) - (D)

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent ROBERT H. KLETT, Indianapolis, Indiana dated December 8, 1942; Bureau letter dated April 27, 1943, Bureau file 100-135-22.

DETAILS:

~~Confidential Informant~~ [redacted] stated that he attended two meetings of the PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA at Indiana Harbor, one on January 24, 1943 at which time there were approximately 24 grown persons and 9 children present and the other meeting on January 30, 1943 where there were 14 adults and 3 or 4 children present.

At the meeting on January 30 a Mr. ~~CLARK~~, colored, of Gary, Indiana, cautioned the members against making any un-American statements and he said that "The white people are only educating you to be better."

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Chicago 3 - Indianapolis	<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">100-124410-140</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">25 MAY 29 1943</div>
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">RECORDED</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">INDEXED</div>

50 JUN 9 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/8/79 BY [Signature]

7-2-96 5P4-35A/5M

slaves"; he asked why the white people do not build factories for the colored people instead of schools and churches and that when white people do build for the colored people it still remains a property of the white people because they are in control in the country.

According to [] CLARK stated that the colored people would have a greater feeling of freedom when they get back to Africa and that he was going to continue to fight to go there and if he did not succeed before he died his soul would go. CLARK also stated "We are the worst race in the country as the Polish people, for example, will not spy on their own and turn over information to the authorities, but the colored people will furnish information concerning their own race to the authorities."

CLARK went on to relate that the Peace Movement of Ethiopia is against churches because the church teaches the people to serve God and be good to the white people. He referred to the community in which he was raised and stated that the white people organized some of the colored as Baptists and some others as Methodists for the purpose of keeping the colored people divided and that it has been that way ever since. CLARK's last statement was that the colored people had more freedom than they should have because they were brought over to the United States as slaves but they want to go back to Africa. FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

HARRY COLLINS, President of the local unit said that he gets his orders from high officials of the organization as to what should be spoken at the meetings.

Confidential Informant [] advised that at a meeting of the unit on February 7, 1943 he was requested to pay \$5.00 as a part of the fund which was being collected to help Mrs. GORDON, President of the organization, defend charges of sedition which were pending against her in Chicago. This Informant advised that each member was being requested to contribute this amount of money to the defense and an individual by the name of BRYWAR had been appointed head of the committee to collect these funds.

[] stated that at this meeting Mrs. COLLINS, wife of HARRY COLLINS, President of the unit, told him that the organization had 1800 members in East Chicago and that when the time came the government would send everyone who had its name on the roll to Ethiopia. HARRY COLLINS gave the Informant a copy of the Congressional Record of the 76th Congress which contained a speech by Senator BILBO which was delivered to the Senate in April, 1939. COLLINS stated at that time to the Informant that some day they were all going back to Africa as they

wished to be under the rule of President BARCLAY. He also spoke of President BARCLAY's invitation to visit this country by President ROOSEVELT.

- PENDING -

- 3 -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

INDIANAPOLIS FIELD DIVISION

At East Chicago and Gary

Will conduct investigation of instant organization and will ascertain the selective service records of the various male members of the unit at Gary to determine if there has been any violation of the selective service act on their part.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Will contact Confidential Informant [] and ascertain from him the first name of CLARK at Gary and activities conducted at the meetings of the local unit of Gary.

- PENDING -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **100-2648 MBH**

REPORT MADE AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA	DATE WHEN MADE 6-3-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-25, 31; 4-22; 5-1, 3-1943	REPORT MADE BY RALPH L. FRANK
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MADAM MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, was, et al			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation reveals no apparent foreign inspired agitation among negroes around vicinity of Dublin, Cadwell, or Rents, Ga. Additional names as submitted to reliable negro informant met with negative results. No meetings except religious services being held in the above mentioned vicinities.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

-RUC-

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent WILLIAM G. KIMBROUGH, Savannah, Ga. dated April 19, 1943.

DETAILS:

AT DUBLIN, GEORGIA

[redacted], reliable negro informant, advised that he had talked to a great many negroes in the immediate past in an effort to ascertain if there was any foreign inspired negro agitation movements afoot in the vicinity of Dublin and the surrounding towns. He further stated that out of all the contacts made by him, including the names submitted by the writer, there was not the slightest evidence of anything of this nature going on. [redacted] advised he felt that the negroes of the South were far too illiterate for any organization such as this to gain any foothold and that an organization such as this could not take a chance and let any of their information out to people with such low mentality. [redacted] advised that he acted as a counselor, lawyer and insurance man for all of the negroes in

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 Bureau
- 3 Chicago (1 USA Chicago)
- 2 Savannah

JUN 5 1943

RECORDED
INDEXED

61 JUN 17 1943

SAV. 100-2648

his district and throughout the State. He further advised that he was sure if there had been anything of this nature in progress he would be in a position to know about it as the negroes call on him for help and advice.

[] advised that Reverend J. W. KING, Reverend LAVAL and Dr. U. S. JOHNSON had all been working together and had been preaching in their numerous negro churches about the folly of any movement for the betterment of the negro race. He further stated that after these preachers had requested their congregations to bring any matters of this nature to their attention, he was sure that if anything was in progress, they would be in a position to know and would immediately report it to him; that he in turn would report it to the FBI.

The following additional names as submitted by the Chicago Field Office were given to [] for him to contact. It is to be noted that the names taken are a cross section of the above mentioned list.

AT DUBLIN, GEORGIA

- * Frank Butler
- * Lester Bramfield
- * Arlie Baker
- William Coney
- Ramson Carter
- * Ben Coats
- * Paul Carswell
- Gate Fullwood
- * Jimmie Hughes
- Knight Jones
- * Tom Lofton
- * Murch Jacin
- Tutson McCall
- * Joe Nelson
- Hartley Owens
- * Willie Paine
- Giles Right
- Othel Stuckey

AT CADWELL, GEORGIA

- * Henry Burtch
- * Dave White
- Lonnie Brazle (Deceased)
- * J. B. Hurst
- * Charlie Isaac
- Willie Mason
- * Peter Oneal
- * Hattie Oneal
- Coney Oneal

AT RENTZ, GEORGIA

* ~~Charlie Bostwick~~
* ~~W. T. Phelps~~
 ~~Jeff Philips~~
* ~~Wilburn Philips~~
 ~~Andrew Brantley~~
* ~~Burney Baker~~
 ~~William Bell~~ ✓
* ~~Alice Coley~~
* ~~Guss Harvey~~
 ~~Charlie Jenkins~~
* ~~Rose Oneal~~
* ~~Joe Stanley~~

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Of the foregoing names submitted, the ones marked with an asterisk were contacted by [] in person. All of the above individuals contacted by [] advised they knew of no organization for the betterment of the negro race. They were unable to explain why their names were on the list. [] further advised that none of them, with the exception of W. T. PHELPS, received any propaganda.

[] related that he contacted W. T. PHELPS who was suspected of having propaganda in his possession concerning the betterment of the negro race. He further advised that PHELPS told him that he (PHELPS) did not pay any attention to the literature that he received because he could not read or write and that he just threw it away. PHELPS told [] that he didn't know anything about any foreign organization in existence and could not understand how his name got on the list as submitted by the Chicago Field Division. [] advised that he doubted PHELPS had ever received any propaganda in that PHELPS could neither read nor write and would be unable to mentally weigh the contents.

Reverend LAVAL, negro preacher who travels and preaches to the negroes in Dublin and surrounding vicinity, advised he had been making subtle inquiries among his people in an effort to learn if any such movement of this nature was in progress. He stated that all of his inquiries had met with negative results and he was sure the negroes of his territory were not even aware of such an organization. He stated he had made many speeches against organizations such as subject organization and felt if there was anything of this nature in existence he would certainly be in a position to know about it. He also stated that the only meetings held in the area were the religious services which were conducted on Sunday.

Reverend W. J. KING, negro preacher, substantiated the foregoing and advised that he was sure the only meetings conducted in this area were religious services held on Sunday.

SAV. 100-2648

Dr. U. S. JOHNSON advised that he was sure no foreign inspired movements such as instant movement were in progress in the vicinity of Dublin and surrounding towns. At the close of the interview, he advised that if anything of this type did occur he would immediately report it to the FBI.

The following individuals vouched for the reliability and patriotism of [redacted].

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

W. J. King
U. S. Johnson
Rev. Laval
C. V. Smith, President, Citizens & Southern Bank
Dublin, Ga.
Chief Robertson, Dublin, Ga.
Corporal P. S. Dixon, Ga. State Patrol, Dublin, Ga.
J. W. Keen, Tax Collector's Office, Dublin, Ga.

Corporal P. S. DIXON advised that he was sure there was no foreign inspired agitation among the negroes around the vicinity of Dublin, Georgia. He further stated that if anything of this nature did occur he would be in a position to know about it.

Chief ROBERTSON substantiated the foregoing and stated that if anything of this nature did arise he would immediately report same to the FBI.

Chief of Police J. J. FAIRCLOTH, Cadwell, Georgia, stated that he had been reared in the vicinity of Cadwell and had been policing there for fifteen years and had never heard of any unrest or agitation among the negroes in that vicinity. He also stated he would be in a position to know if anything such as this did occur and he would immediately report same to the FBI.

Chief ROBERT GRINSTAD of Rentz, Georgia, advised that there were no foreign inspired movements in effect around Rentz. He further stated the only meetings held were religious services conducted on Sundays.

In view of the foregoing facts and lack of any apparent foreign inspired agitation among the negroes in the Savannah area, no further investigation is being conducted by the Savannah Office.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

FGT:mae

June 12, 1943

SAC, Philadelphia

5-1-9
PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, aka
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, was, et al;
INTERNAL SECURITY - J
SEDITION

ma
Please refer to the Bureau letter of January 21, 1943 which suggested certain investigation in connection with a letter directed to Mr. C. Frederick Taylor, Monrovia, Republic of Liberia, West Coast Africa, by A. Warren, 2715 W. Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

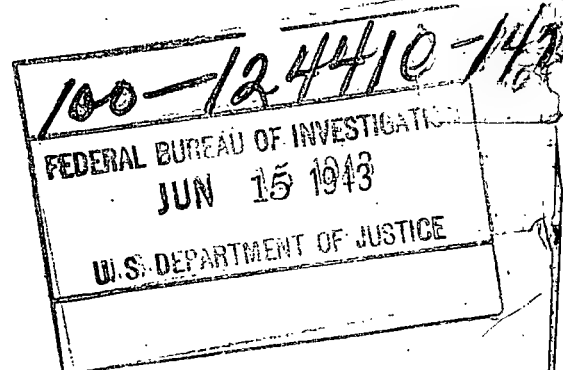
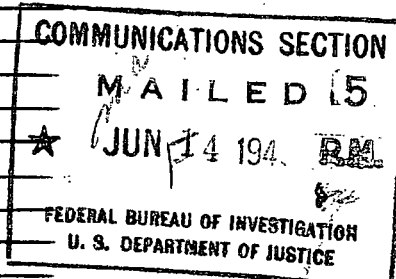
It is requested that this matter be given immediate attention.

cc Chicago

RECORDED & INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-86 BY SP4-BJA/ST

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 14 12 02 PM '43

50 JUN 25 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-1473 FF**

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 6-26-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-19-43	REPORT MADE BY PAUL J. MOLLOY
TITLE SECRET MEETINGS OF NEGROES, DYER AND JACKSON, TENNESSEE IN MAY, 1942			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Background information on HENRY REED, negro reported at secret meeting at Jackson, Tennessee indicates reputation for loyalty although thought to be trouble maker. JEROME ELLINGTON denies any knowledge of negro meetings. Deputy Sheriff O. D. WILLIAMSON advises that rumors of Jackson negro meetings probably untrue.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/DM

-P-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent PAUL V. MOLLOY, dated at Memphis, Tennessee 5-18-43.

DETAILS: AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that on May 11, 1943 while at the Humboldt Marble and Granite Company, HENRY REED, former employee at the Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant, Milan, Tennessee, and one of the negroes originally reported to have been in attendance at a secret meeting of negroes in Jackson, Tennessee, stated that there was going to be trouble at the Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant after the fact of present termination at the plant had been discussed. Subject REED then made the statement, "I've got twelve Springfield rifles and no damn man can take them away from me."

Retail Credit reports submitted by the Retail Credit Company

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Memphis		100-124410-143 5 JUN 28 1943 EX-36

61 CED 7 10/2

7-2034

of Memphis, Tennessee indicate that REED was born and reared in Dyer, served in the World War forces overseas, and is a leader of negro World War veterans' organizations and considered a loyal citizen.

REED is married and is considered leader among the negroes in Dyer although he is considered a "smart alecky" type and regarded as something of a disturbing factor among negroes by local business men. REED was arrested in Trenton, Tennessee in 1939 for making some sort of disturbance at a public gathering, at which time he was found to be carrying a pistol. He paid a fine on this charge. He seems to have had no other Police difficulties. REED'S general reputation as to habits is good. He is considered honest and meets his obligations in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

AT DYER, TENNESSEE

JEROME ELLINGTON, negro, advised that he had never attended any negro meetings in the vicinity of Jackson, Tennessee, and had no information concerning them. He is acquainted with LAWDELL HUTSON, formerly of Dyer, Tennessee, but has not seen him in a number of years and knows of no organization to which HUTSON might have belonged at Jackson.

ELLINGTON further advised that he had left the Milan Ordnance Plant, at which he had been employed for approximately one and one-half years, sometime in the summer of 1942, and was now working for a service station in Dyer, Tennessee.

ELLINGTON advised that CHESTER O'DANIELS had left Dyer, Tennessee and is now thought to be somewhere in Ohio, although ELLINGTON did not know his address. He said he had never heard O'DANIELS speak of attendance at any such meeting at Jackson, Tennessee or elsewhere.

AT JACKSON, TENNESSEE

Deputy Sheriff O. D. WILLIAMSON advised that in 1942 there had been many rumors both in Jackson and in neighboring towns that a lecture at Lane University, colored institution at Jackson, Tennessee, was scheduled that would arouse considerable racial feeling in that area. WILLIAMSON stated that the rumors went so far as to include actual trouble between negroes and whites in Jackson. He stated that these rumors were entirely unfounded, and that there had been no trouble at Jackson of any sort, and so far as he knew no negro meetings of any variety such as indicated by the original complaint had occurred.

P E N D I N G

Report of PAUL J. MOLLOY, SA
Memphis, Tennessee dated 6-26-43

SECRET MEETINGS OF NEGROES, DYER
AND JACKSON, TENN. IN MAY 1942
INTERNAL SECURITY

U N D E V E L O P E D L E A D S

THE MEMPHIS FIELD DIVISION

AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

*Will contact H. M. ~~X~~TOWNSEND, Secretary to Sunday School Publishing Board, 4th Avenue and Cedar Street, to determine whether Reverend J. T. ~~X~~BROWN, their Editor-in-Chief, is identical with the Reverend ~~X~~BROWN mentioned in the report of Special Agent BYRON W. McCULLAGH, dated February 16, 1943 at Memphis, Tennessee.

P E N D I N G

-3-

Confidential Informant T-1 is

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

FGT:mae

August 6, 1943

SAC, Philadelphia

PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, aka
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, was, et al;
INTERNAL SECURITY - J
SEDITION

Please refer to the Bureau letters of January 21 and June 12, 1943, and advise what action has been taken in response thereto.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BSA/M

RECORDED

100-124410-144
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 7 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
AUG 6 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

53 AUG 16 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-1473**

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 8-15-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-4-43	REPORT MADE BY WINFRED E. HOPTON LH
TITLE SECRET MEETINGS OF NEGROES, DYER AND JACKSON, TENNESSEE in MAY, 1942.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Rev. J. T. BROWN, Editor-in-Chief, Sunday School Publishing Board, Nashville, Tennessee, does not appear to be identical with the individual who conducted a meeting of negroes at Dyer, Tennessee, in May 1942.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent PAUL J. MOLLOY dated June 26, 1943 at Memphis, Tennessee.

DETAILS:

At NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Dr. A. M. ~~TOWNSEND~~, 330 Cedar, Secretary, Sunday School Publishing Board, advised that Rev. J. T. BROWN, their Editor-in-Chief, never engages in any kind of organization work and that he is quite certain that Rev. BROWN has never conducted any meetings of negroes in the vicinity of Dyer, Tennessee. Dr. TOWNSEND stated that there is no such thing as a pension by the Baptist Church Organization. He stated there is an organization known as the National Baptist Convention, Inc., and that they have a benefit Board but that they did not engage in the type of program described in previous reports in this case. Dr. TOWNSEND stated that Rev. J. T. BROWN is a high type individual.

Rev. J. T. ~~BROWN~~, 1211 Hawkins, Editor-in-Chief of the Sunday School Publishing Board, advised that he has never conducted any meetings in Dyer, Tennessee. He stated that he had heard from some source that some individual had been impersonating him for some fraudulent purpose although he was unable to recall the source of this information.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 1-9-58	<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">100-124410-145</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">25 AUG 12 1943</div> <div style="font-size: 0.8em; font-weight: bold;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</div> <div style="font-size: 0.8em;">DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/om</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑤ Bureau 2 Indianapolis 2 Memphis 51 SEP 20 1943	RECORDED INDEXED EX-56

Me # 100-1473

Rev. BROWN stated that in May of 1942 he was in Palm Beach, Florida. He further related that he never engages in the type of program or undertaking described in previous reports in this matter.

-P E N D I N G*

Me. # 100-1473

Report of Special Agent WINFRED E. HOPTON
dated August 15, 1943 at Memphis, Tenn.

SECRET MEETINGS OF NEGROES
DYER AND JACKSON, TENNESSEE,
IN MAY 1942
INTERNAL SECURITY

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE INDIANAPOLIS FIELD DIVISION

At Gary, Indiana, will interview ~~LAWDELL HUTSON~~ and ascertain whether he has ever acted as Secretary of a negro organization which promised to keep colored boys out of the army; or whether he is connected with the Ethiopian Peace Movement. The nature of the meetings held in Jackson by a white couple of Chicago, Illinois about May, 1942, will also be determined and any pamphlets or notes which he has from such meetings or organizations should be obtained.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **100-16331 JLB**

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/19/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/7-28; 5/3-25; 6/3-24; 7/6-10; 8/11/43	REPORT MADE BY HARRY C. LESLIE
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, was DAVID LOGAN, was			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation by this division fails to reflect existence of subject organization in confines of Philadelphia. A. WARRENO, mentioned in reference letter, is a member of the U.N.I.A. and his wife a member of the Ethiopian World Federation. The Twentieth Century School of Bible Research, Ethiopian World Federation and the U.N.I.A., three distinct organizations, according to informants, now represent what was the old Pacific Movement of the Eastern World. Subject organization is believed to be the same thing as the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, but with a different name. All of the above organizations have former members of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World in their ranks and have approximately the same teachings based on return to Africa. The above organizations are subjects of individual cases because each is self-subsistent and is an individual entity despite many similarities to the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated January 21, 1943.
Bureau letter dated June 12, 1943

DETAILS:

A thorough investigation in the Philadelphia Field Division in an effort to locate subject organization was made in conjunction with extensive investigation of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World. During the investigation little or no mention was ever heard of subject organization. It will be noted that the investigations in the St. Louis Field Division, as well as New York and Springfield, indicate that one of the many names used by the organizers of the various movements which have come to be recognized as the

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE **7-2-96** BY **SP4-BJA/JM**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. F. Nease</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED 1-9-59		100-12441-146	RECORDED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 2-Chicago 2-Phila. 1cc G-2, ONI 9/29/43 FGT		23 AUG 23 1943	INDEXED

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2034

53 OCT 1 1943

Ph. File No. 100-16331

Pacific Movement of the Eastern World was the name of subject organization. The investigation in Philadelphia relative to the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World has indicated that this organization ceased to exist somewhere around 1939.

At the present time there is in active existence the ~~Twentieth~~ Century School of Bible Research, which is a branch of Triumph, Church of the New Age and presently under investigation by this office, that has teachings which are similar to those associated with the old P.M.E.W. The leader of this school, one JOSEPH S. CROOM, has been accused in a signed statement of having at one time indicated that he was a member of Dr. KOO's organization. CROOM himself, during the investigation of his organization, indicated he believed that one of his assistant teachers, as well as a few of his members, were at one time members of subject organization.

It is pointed out that WALTER BRAXTON, whose name was found on the by-laws and articles of incorporation of the Pacific Movement Association, is an active member of the Twentieth Century School of Bible Research and is a friend of CROOM. It is to be further noted that several members of subject organization in the St. Louis area held preacher's certificates in Triumph, Church of the New Age.

Information was also received from the Springfield Field Division advising that in the course of one of their investigations of subject organization, their office received a minister's certificate of Triumph, Church of the New Age. This certificate was copied verbatim and sent to this office. A copy of Reverend CROOM's certificate was obtained and the two were found to be identical.

Dr. JOHN ~~SHIRLEY~~, a Negro physician in Philadelphia, who was accused by MIMO ~~DE SUZMAN~~ of having been head of the Pacific Movement in Philadelphia, stated that he believed subject organization had grown out of the old MARCUS GARVEY movement in about 1934. He stated that the members of the Pacific Movement represented the more militant and more progressive members of the old GARVEY movement which is now known as the ~~UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION~~. It will be noted that JOSEPH S. CROOM, who is mentioned above, was president of the Philadelphia branch of the U.N.I.A. in 1930.

Dr. SHIRLEY at the present time is acting in an advisory capacity to the Ethiopian World Federation and was, during the last convention of this organization in New York City, proposed for the office of president in opposition to J. FINLEY WILSON. In this regard, Confidential

Ph. File No. 100-16331

Informant A stated he believed there had been a tie-up between the Ethiopian World Federation, the Rising Sun Club and subject organization. He stated that within his knowledge, subject organization no longer exists and that although the Ethiopian World Federation possibly now represents what was formerly the Pacific Movement, there are no activities among its members which would indicate un-American activities.

The Rising Sun Club, which Informant A mentioned, was first started in 1934 to raise funds for the aid of Ethiopia. This club, of which CECIL MOORE was president, along with the Pacific Movement, of which WILLIAM ENGLISH was president, sponsored a mass meeting in 1935 which was held in honor of Dr. MALAKU E. BAYEN. It has been determined that when the Ethiopian World Federation was formed in 1937, it absorbed the Rising Sun Club.

MALAKU BAYEN, the alleged founder of the Ethiopian World Federation and an advocate of the "back to Africa" movement, according to Dr. SHIRLEY, had brought some motion pictures of the Italo-Ethiopian campaign to Philadelphia and showed them in the vicinity of Montrose Street as well as at 17th and South Streets.

MARIANO FABRE, a Filipino, informed the writer that he had been taken to a home in West Philadelphia by a Dr. TAKIS, who was later identified to have been MIMO DE GUZMAN, to see some movies which he thought were of the revolution in Spain. He stated that these pictures were also shown at 17th and South Streets. The Spanish insurrection did not occur until the date after these pictures were reportedly shown, while the Italo-Ethiopian Campaign, of which MALAKU BAYEN showed pictures, was in progress at that time.

The above information relative to the Rising Sun Club and the Ethiopian World Federation was verified by A. WARRENO, who was a close friend of MALAKU BAYEN and responsible in a large part for the formation of the Rising Sun Club and the Ethiopian World Federation.

According to Bureau letter dated January 21, 1943, WARRENO made reference in a letter to the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and Madam GORDON as well as to the U.N.I.A. According to investigation conducted by other offices, the Peace Movement of Ethiopia is another name for the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World. At the present time, WARRENO is a member of one of the U.N.I.A. branches and is acquainted with JOSEPH SAMUEL CROOM, as well as with the heads of the Ethiopian World Federation of which his wife is a member.

Ph. File No. 100-16331

The U.N.I.A. recently held a meeting of this rehabilitating committee here in Philadelphia to which representatives from all over the State, as well as Canada, were present. At this meeting Local 121, a branch of the old local 121 and which is headed by one JOSEPH HARVEY, ceased all affiliations with JAMES STEWART, the national head. This group further seceded and later set up its own headquarters at some subsequent date.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

All of the individuals who were questioned and who furnished information in respect to the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World were questioned relative to the existence of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. These individuals, as well as Confidential Informant [redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau, stated that the old Pacific Movement of the Eastern World is now out of existence, and that although they have heard mention of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, it was in relation to newspaper releases concerning this organization's activities in New York City. Dr. JOHN W. SHIRLEY stated that subject organization never did exist in Philadelphia, but that its counterpart, the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, did flourish for several years under the leadership of one WILLIAM ENGLISH.

A. WARRENO was questioned at his residence, 2715 W. Thompson Street, where he is engaged in the manufacture of cigars. WARRENO himself is a West Indian, having been born in 1884 in Cuba and has lived here in the United States ever since he was a young man. He is married, and is registered in the fourth registration at Local Board #14, Philadelphia. WARRENO stated that the Peace Movement of Ethiopia was not in existence in Philadelphia, and he advised that he was not aware at any time of it ever having existed here, although he knew of its existence in other parts of the nation. WARRENO gave a great deal of information relative to the Ethiopian World Federation, the U.N.I.A., and the connections between the two organizations, all of which is verified information already received by this office indicating that the old Pacific Movement of the Eastern World has been absorbed by several militant negro groups in Philadelphia today.

In view of the above facts indicating that subject organization does not exist in Philadelphia and also indicating that the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, which was the name for subject organization, has dissolved and merged into active organizations presently under investigation, this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Ph. File No. 100-16331

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

Confidential Informant A

FOIA (b) (7) - (D)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

FILE NO.

100-6159

REPORT MADE AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA	DATE WHEN MADE 9-11-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-18-43	REPORT MADE BY JOHN F. GERDIS JFG:DM
TITLE SECRET MEETINGS OF NEGROES, DYER AND JACKSON, TENNESSEE, IN MAY, 1942			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

LAWDELL HUTSON states has never acted as secretary of negro organization, and knows nothing of any meetings held in Dyer or Jackson, Tennessee.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **PAUL V. MOLLOY**, Memphis, Tennessee, May 18, 1943.

DETAILS:

AT EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA.

LAWDELL ERIC HUTSON, 2212 Nicholls Place, Gary, was interviewed at his place of employment, Continental Roll and Steel Corporation, East Chicago, Indiana. **HUTSON** has been employed at Continental since September 23, 1942.

According to their records, he was born June 6, 1897, at Beech Bluff, Tennessee, and was employed from 1920 to 1942 as a porter at the New South Hotel, Jackson, Tennessee.

HUTSON stated that he was secretary of no organization in Jackson, Tennessee; and while in Jackson, he lived first at 135 Dayne Street, and later at 436 South Church Street.

HUTSON advised that he had never heard of Reverend **J. T. BROWN**, who spoke before various groups in Dyer, Tennessee,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-2-86 BY SP4-BJA/SJ

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *R.S. Hostetter* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES DESTROYED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 - Bureau
- 2 - Memphis (100-1473)
- 2 - Indianapolis

5300T 29-1943 5 v1 OAF

<p>100-124410-147</p> <p>SEP 13 1943</p>	<p>RECORDED</p> <p>INDEXED</p> <p>EX-45</p>
--	--

Indianapolis File 100-6159

and said that the last time he was in Dyer was in 1940.

The only meeting which HUTSON attended in Jackson, Tennessee, was held three or four years ago when one ROSCOE SIMMONS, a colored speaker from Chicago, spoke at the armory in Jackson. He knew nothing about any meetings at which a white couple addressed the negroes.

HUTSON said he is acquainted with DUD and HENRY REED, but knew none of the others, and denied especially knowing EUGENE NOLAN, the original source of information.

HUTSON is a member of the NAACP, the Elk Lodge at Jackson, and the C. M. E. Church at Jackson, Tennessee.

He advised that he was arrested in Jackson twice in 1938, once for intoxication and once for gambling, and stated he had not been arrested at any other time.

The following is a description of LAWDELL HUTSON:

Age	45 years
Date of Birth	June 6, 1898
Height	5'11 ¹ / ₂ "
Weight	154 pounds
Race	Negro
Hair	Grayish black
Complexion	Dark
Marital Status	Married, wife's name ANNIE
Son	HERMAN, age ten years

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. 100-1473

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 9-16-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-14-43	REPORT MADE BY PERCY WYLY, II SAC FJ
TITLE SECRET MEETINGS OF NEGROES, DYER AND JACKSON, TENNESSEE, IN MAY, 1942			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigations fail to substantiate that negroes at Dyer and Jackson, Tennessee had meetings for un-American purposes.

- C -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent WINFRED E. HOPTON, Memphis, Tennessee, dated 8-15-43.

Report of Special Agent JOHN F. GERDIS, Indianapolis, Indiana, dated 9-11-43.

DETAILS: The original report indicated that on May 9, 1942 a negro speaker claiming to be from Africa is supposed to have spoken to a gathering of negroes, promising them pensions and other financial gains. Some of the negroes attending the meeting were reported to be employees of the Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant and it was understood that the attendance was restricted to those employees at this plant.

An investigation was conducted by this office to endeavor to determine if meetings were held and also their purpose.

From a review of the file it appears that the alleged meetings were purely rumor.

In view of the fact there is no evidence to substantiate the fact that negroes are meeting for any purpose, this case is being considered closed unless instructed to the contrary by the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/KM

RECEIVED
SEP 28 11 28 AM '43

C L O S E D

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [Signature] 26 SEP 50	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">100-124410-148</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">35 SEP 29 1943</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau - Memphis	RECEIVED LIFE2 DIAZION 1-9-59 9 SEP 24 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

FILE NO.

100-1473

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 9-16-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-14-43	REPORT MADE BY PERCY WYLY, II SAC FJ
TITLE SECRET MEETINGS OF NEGROES, DYER AND JACKSON, TENNESSEE, IN MAY, 1942			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigations fail to substantiate that negroes at Dyer and Jackson, Tennessee had meetings for un-American purposes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- C -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent WINFRED E. HOPTON, Memphis, Tennessee, dated 8-15-43.</p> <p>Report of Special Agent JOHN F. GERDIS, Indianapolis, Indiana, dated 9-11-43.</p> <p>DETAILS: The original report indicated that on May 9, 1942 a negro speaker claiming to be from Africa is supposed to have spoken to a gathering of negroes, promising them pensions and other financial gains. Some of the negroes attending the meeting were reported to be employees of the Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant and it was understood that the attendance was restricted to those employees at this plant.</p> <p>An investigation was conducted by this office to endeavor to determine if meetings were held and also their purpose.</p> <p>From a review of the file it appears that the alleged meetings were purely rumor.</p> <p>In view of the fact there is no evidence to substantiate the fact that negroes are meeting for any purpose, this case is being considered closed unless instructed to the contrary by the Bureau.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C L O S E D</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5- Bureau 2- Memphis		<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BSA/JM</p>	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Chicago, Illinois**

LS. FILE NO. 100-2338

REPORT MADE AT Louisville, Kentucky	DATE WHEN MADE 10-1-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-3-43	REPORT MADE BY NORMAN E. BIORN <div style="text-align: right;">NEB/cem</div>
TITLE: THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, alias Madam Gordon; WILLIAM GORDON; DAVID LOGAN, aliases J.R. Logan, D. J. Logan; ----- JONES.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Inquiries regarding sedition statements un-American activities, and membership in instant organization of individuals listed as members and residing in Kuttawa, Kentucky, made with negative results. Alleged members residing in Kuttawa, Kentucky believed by Police Officers to be reliable, loyal American citizens.

RUC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE **7-2-96** BY **SP4-BJA/TM**

Reference:

Report of Special Agent ANTHON S. CANNON dated April 8, 1943 at Louisville, Kentucky.

Details:

At Eddyville, Kentucky:

Sheriff MILES WILLIAMS of Lyon County, Kentucky advised that BUD HOLLAND is the owner of a farm south of Eddyville, Kentucky, and was considered by the members of his community to be a reliable, honest, and loyal colored citizen. He stated that his whole family was well respected, that BUD was a bachelor, but that the entire family had the respect of both white and colored people in the community. He stated that BUD HOLLAND was the brother of GLECY HOLLAND and RICHARD HOLLARD. He further advised that in his opinion any number of the HOLLAND family, residing in Lyon County, Kentucky was an reliable and loyal American citizen.

COPIES DESTROYED 1-9-54

PROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

- COPIES OF THIS REPORT
- 5 - Bureau
 - 3 - Chicago
 - 2 - Louisville

53 OCT 20 1943

100-124410-149

31 OCT 4 1943

RECORDED

INDEXED

Ls.

100-2338

Sheriff MILES WILLIAMS was questioned regarding the activities of instant organization in Lyon County, Kentucky, he stated that he had never heard of the instant organization as being active either in Eddyville, Kentucky nor in Kuttawa, Kentucky, both of which towns are in Lyon County, Kentucky.

MARION JOHNSON, colored, Kuttawa, Kentucky, advised that BUD HOLLAND resided with his brothers CLECY HOLLAND and RICHARD HOLLAND on a farm south of Eddyville, Kentucky. He stated that SADDIE HOLLAND is either the wife of CLECY HOLLAND or RICHARD HOLLAND, and that MACIE, ALICE, and ROSIE HOLLAND are her daughters. He stated that MACIE HOLLAND and ALICE HOLLAND Presently reside in Kuttawa, Kentucky, and that ROSIE HOLLAND resides in Indianapolis, Indiana. He was unable to furnish any information regarding the instant organization.

Miss EVELYN EAST, Clerk of local board #107, Eddyville, Kentucky, stated that she had never heard of any instances in which the HOLLAND family had participated in efforts to secure evasion in the draft on the part of colored persons in Lyon County, Kentucky. She stated that BUD HOLLAND was not registered with her draft board and added she believe the reason was that BUD HOLLAND was too old to register. She stated that CLECY HOLLAND was registered with her draft board, and that RICHARD HOLLAND was also registered with her draft board, and advised that neither of these men were delinquent. She stated that she had never heard of the instant organization, and that she had never heard of any suspicious or un-American statements attributed to BUD HOLLAND or to any members of his family.

Inasmuch as investigation reported in reference reports indicates that VANDER ALVIN SWEATT'S loyalty and patriotism has been vouched for by E. E. JONES, of the Police Department at Princeton, Kentucky, and by JAMES COPELAND, colored policeman at Princeton, Kentucky, the lead to interview FRANK JONES, Supervisor Work Projects Administration, at Mayfield, Kentucky is being disregarded.

Inasmuch as all logical investigation in the Louisville Field Division has been concluded this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

*Rec'd 10-10-43 6PM
no action
[signature]*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 9 1943

TELETYPE
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/JM

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Starko
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

WASH FROM CHICAGO 10 9 722 PM

#360 006

DIRECTOR

~~XXXX~~ ULNA. PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA. MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON
WAS. SEON EMMANUEL JONES, ETAL. INTERNAL SECURITY ~~XXXX~~ SEDITION.
ORAL APPEAL OF DEFENDENTS M. M. L. GORDON AND JONES PRESENTED TO
U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS OCTOBER FIRST LAST. TODAY THIS COURT
HANDED DOWN ITS DECISION REAFFIRMING DISTRICT COURT AND UPHOLDING
THE CONVICTIONS BASED ON THE CONSPIRACY CHARGES.

DRAYTON

COPIES DESTROYED

END

ACK PLS

5 6 MAY 7 1974

*019
30
58 NOV 1 1943*

cc Ladd
RECORDED
INDEXED
100-124410
35 OCT 23 1943
150